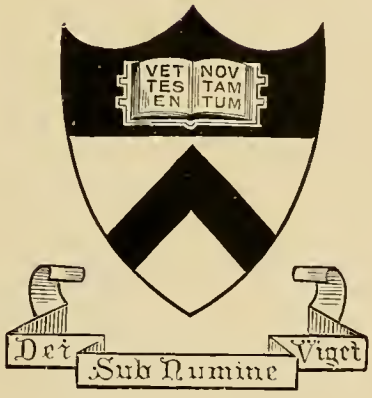
Ten Years of Princeton University

WHIG AND CLIO HALLS AND THE CANNON

TEN YEARS

OF

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



New York
F. P. McBreen & Co.

1906

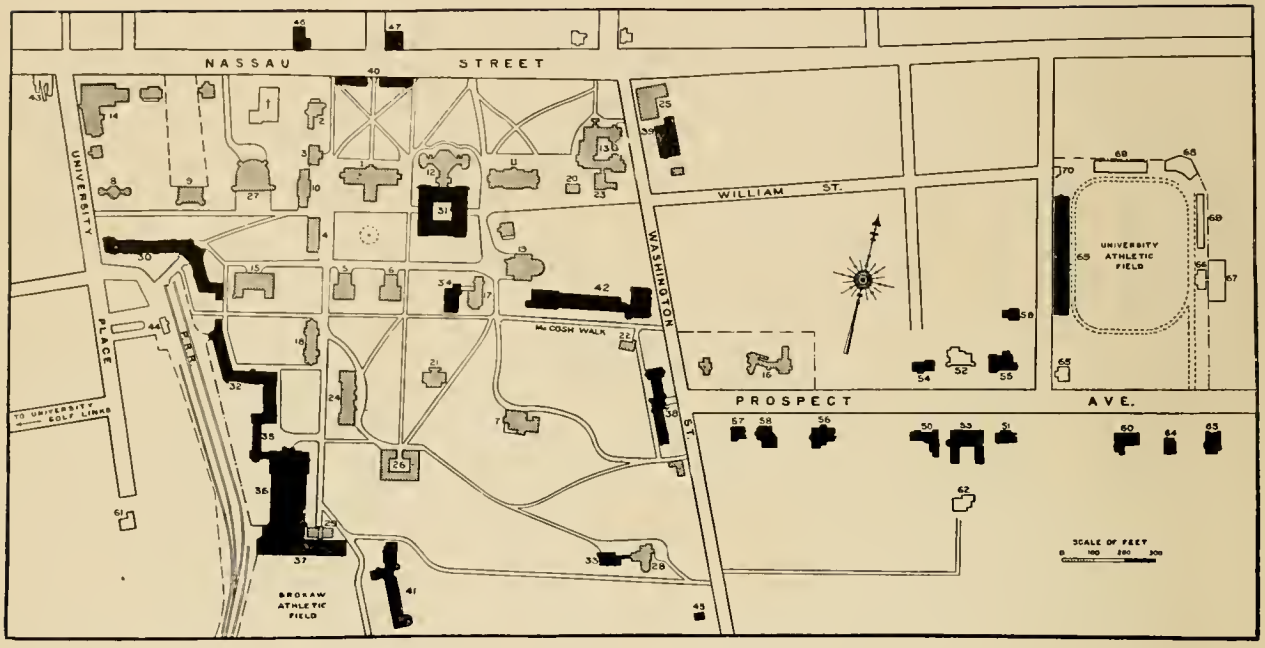
PREFACE

IN 1896, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of her foundation, the College of New Jersey at Princeton became Princeton University. In the first ten years of her life Princeton University has seen many changes. Her development and progress are a source of great pride to her alumni. History has been made so rapidly that many graduates who do not often return to the College hardly realize the extent and amount of the changes, as they have not had the opportunity to read of them in condensed form.

This book has been prepared to supply this information for the graduates and friends of Princeton who will prize a review of her history since she has been a University.

September, 1906.

DIAGRAM OF THE PRINCETON CAMPUS



BUILDINGS ERECTED SINCE 1896 ARE INDICATED IN SOLID BLACK

1.	Nassau Hall	1756
2.	Dean's House	1756
3.	University Offices	1803
4.	West College	1836
5.	Clio Hall	1838 and 1893
6.	Whig Hall	1838 and 1893
7.	Prospect	1849
8.	Halsted Observatory	1869
9.	Old Gymnasium	1869
10.	Reunion Hall	1870
11.	Dickinson Hall	1870
12.	Chancellor Green Library	1873
13.	School of Science	1873
14.	University Hall	1876
15.	Witherspoon Hall	1877
16.	Observatory of Instruction	1878
17.	Murray Hall	1879
18.	Edwards Hall	1880
19.	Marquand Chapel	1881
20.	Biological Laboratory	1887
21.	Art Museum	1887
22.	Magnetic Observatory	1889
23.	Dynamo Building	1889
24.	Albert B. Dod Hall	1890
25.	Chemical Laboratory	1891
26.	David Brown Hall	1891
27.	Alexander Hall	1892
28.	Infirmary	1892
29.	Brokaw Memorial	1892
30.	Blair Hall	1897
31.	University Library	1897
32.	Stafford Little Hall	1899
33.	Infirmary Annex	1899
34.	Dodge Hall	1900
35.	Stafford Little Hall	1901
36.	New Gymnasium	1903
37.	University Power Plant	1903
38.	Class of 1879 Dormitory	1904
39.	Civil Engineer'g Laboratory	1904
40.	Fitz Randolph Gateway	1905
41.	Patton Hall	1906
42.	McCosh Hall	1906
43.	Alumni Weekly Building	
44	Railroad Station	
45.	Diagnostic Station	
46.	Upper Pyne Building	
47.	Lower Pyne Building	
50.	Ivy Club	
51.	Cap and Gown Club	
52.	Tiger Inn	
53.	Cottage Club	
54.	Colonial Club	
55.	Elm Club	
56.	Cannon Club	
57.	Campus Club	
58.	Quadrangle Club	
59.	Terrace Club	
60.	Charter Club	
61.	The Bachelors' Club	
62.	Bayles Farm	
63.	Tower Club	
64.	Key and Seal Club	
65.	Osborn House	
66.	Field House	
67.	Cage	
68.	Grand Stand	
69.	Open Stands	
70.	Thompson Gateway	

PRINCETON'S ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES, IN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TOWN

This article is based on the assumption that there are some Princeton men of the last decade and earlier who have never since graduation revisited the town and College, and that some others who have been here only rarely have no clear and distinct idea of the changes of late years. No one has yet attempted to tell in one story all these changes in external form. To the inveterate frequenter of reunions, and the faithful rooter at all games in Princeton, this story may seem trite. But it may bring pleasure to the men whose interest in their alma mater has abated not one whit by reason of the enforced absence during many reunion and athletic seasons.

When one revisits his former home and familiar haunts, the absence of old, well-known faces, long associated with these scenes, at first makes more impression than the presence of those whom one must look upon as utter strangers. Such must be the feelings of a has-been who comes back to the old "Burg." To the majority of the alumni, the present generation of undergraduates are total strangers. Of the present one hundred and fifty-four members of the faculty, only forty-four were here when the University began to be. But the general statement which opens this paragraph was not meant to apply to people, but to buildings. The old Grad. who comes back after a long absence will probably be impressed at first, not so much by the imposing towers of Blair and the Library as by the fact that East is gone and that Old Chapel, as well as James Johnson, its dusky supporter, is no more.

THE NEW LIBRARY (Winter View)

For in the middle of the campus these two structures have disappeared. As we all remember, it was announced in May, 1896, that an unnamed friend (Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne) of the University had, as the first sesquicentennial gift, donated the sum of $650,000 for the building of a new library, and also that this new library would be joined to the Chancellor Green on the south, thus necessitating the destruction or removal of Old Chapel and East College. It was felt by many that it was a poor policy, when more dormitory accommodation was needed, to demolish East College, and the proposal was made to move it elsewhere on the campus. To do this, however, was found to be impracticable. In the summer of 1896, Old Chapel disappeared and excavations for half of the library were begun. The next summer East followed. 'Ninety-Seven used her doors and woodwork for their graduation-night bonfire. The removal of Old Chapel and East College has often been referred to as the "Crime of Ninety-Six."

ARCHWAY OF NEW LIBRARY

The new library has a capacity of 1,200,000 volumes, is built around an inclosed quadrangle, of Longmeadow stone, in the style of the Gothic architecture of Oxford, from plans designed by William A. Potter, who was the architect of Alexander Hall. It is connected with the Chancellor Green Library, now a reference library open to students, by a passageway in which are the catalogues and delivery desks. The western archway over the road leading through the court is adorned by statues of President Witherspoon and McCosh; on the south side of the tower, facing Whig, is a statue of Madison, and facing Clio, on the west, one of Ellsworth. The book-stacks of the library are around the inner quadrangle. The outer corners are devoted to Seminary rooms containing special libraries of the different departments.

Blair Hall* is the first of the new dormitories built in the Collegiate Gothic style, which seems to have been adopted for all subsequent campus buildings. Blair was made possible by a gift of Mr. John I. Blair, of $150,000. The architects were Cope and Stewardson. The material is known as Germantown white stone, of which all the later buildings on the western boundary of the campus are constructed.

In the spring of 1898, Mr. Henry Stafford Little, of the class of 1844, gave $100,000 for the construction of a dormitory to be of the same style as Blair Hall and to be a continuation of the same. Work was begun during that summer and the building was ready for occupancy in February, 1900. The plans were drawn by the same architects, Cope and Stewardson, who designed Blair Hall. These two dormitories are of harmonious design and are separated only by the "Tiger gateway" which leads to the railroad station. Three years later, Mr. Little gave another sum, equal to the former one, for the completion of Little Hall. Work was begun at once, the new addition being completed and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1902. Soon after the second part of Little was begun, ground was also broken for the new gymnasium which, at a cost of nearly $300,000, was erected as a gift of the Alumni of the University. It was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1903. The architects were Cope and Stewardson. The gymnasium joins Little Hall on its north and west sides and the Brokaw building on its south. By this means the swimming tank is available to all who use either the gymnasium or the tennis courts and baseball diamonds on the Brokaw field, and it thus becomes the center of

* Illustrations on pages 12, 17, 43.

STAFFORD LITTLE HALL

the athletic activity of the University. The main floor of the building is 166 feet long and 101 wide. There are no pillars or obstructions, for the roof is supported only by the side walls. In the gallery there is a running track of 170 yards, or ten laps to the mile. In the basement are dressing rooms and locker accommodations for about two thousand men. The entrance is through a spacious trophy room, finished in English oak, flanked with smaller rooms for committee meetings, and for fencing and boxing. The building is surmounted by a tower after the pattern of the Blair Hall tower, but higher and more slender.

The Casino was moved to the west side of the railroad track a few years ago to make room for the new Little Hall and the gymnasium. It is no longer used for dances, which are held in the new gymnasium, but it is still valuable for the Triangle Club performances, indoor tennis in the winter, and in addition, as the armory of Company L of the New Jersey National Guards, whose captain is Professor William Libbey.

Directly south of the Brokaw Building and tank is the University power-house. It is in the basement, on a level with the tank, and its roof forms a lower terrace, as the roof of the tank forms a higher one, both of which are very convenient and much used when dances are held in the gymnasium. The Power Company was formed in 1902 for the purpose of providing more economically for the heating and lighting of the entire University. As a result, all the campus buildings are heated with steam and lighted with electricity. The heating plant consists of six boilers with a total 1,700 horsepower.

THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW GYMNASIUM

Most of the steam produced is sent through large underground tunnels leading to all parts of the campus. A by-product, however, of this steam heat is the electric light produced by a plant which consists of three powerful two-phase alternators and adjunct machinery. The entire electrical equipment is available, for purposes of study, to the members of the department of electrical engineering. Just below the Brokaw and Brown Hall is Patton Hall, now in course of erection.

On crossing to the other side of the campus to observe the changes there, we notice, south of the new library, and of a kind of stone and style of architecture conformable to it, Dodge Hall, built in 1900 as a gift of Mr. William Earl Dodge and his son, Cleveland H. Dodge, of the class of 1879, in memory of the late William Earl Dodge, of the same class. It is in reality an addition to Murray Hall, containing four rooms for the religious meetings of the four classes, reading rooms, committee rooms, and apartments for the general secretary of the Philadelphian Society. The architects were Parish and Schroeder, of New York.

In 1899 an addition was built to the Isabella McCosh Infirmary to the west of that building and connected with it by a long two-story passageway. This is intended to accommodate any students suffering from contagious diseases, and requiring isolation. The style of architecture is in conformity with that of the main building.

BLAIR AND LITTLE HALLS

The most notable addition, however, to this eastern section of the campus is the new red-brick dormitory occupying a position along Washington Road between the Electrical School and the Infirmary, and known as 'Seventy-Nine Hall. The trimmings are of Indiana limestone. The style of architecture is the Tudor Gothic, the architect Mr. Benjamin W. Morris, Jr. This building, a gift of the class of 1879, was presented to the University in 1904 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of that class. The ground was broken for it October 25th, 1902, the day on which Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated President. The Hall was built at a cost of $110,000, and provides accommodation for about fifty men, sons or relations of the members of the class of '79 being given the preference. It consists of two long, low wings, flanking an irregularly turreted tower, which stands exactly at the head of Prospect Avenue. An archway leads through the tower to the campus side of the building where the entries to the dormitory rooms are. Above the archway in the tower is a large room to be used as an assembly-room during reunions of the class.

Just north of McCosh Walk, and extending its whole length from Washington Road and Marquand Chapel, as well as including an L of more than one hundred feet on Washington Road, is now rising a new recitation hall, to be known as McCosh Hall. The plans were prepared by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, of New York. The architecture will be, as in the case of all the later buildings, the Tudor Gothic, and the hall is being constructed of Indiana limestone, forming a pleasing contrast to the neighboring buildings. It will form the southern and part of the eastern boundaries of the new "Chapel Quadrangle."

Along Nassau Street, on the University side, the only change to be noticed, except the removal of several of the dwelling houses, is the newly-built Fitz Randolph Gateway.* This was erected in 1905 at a cost of $20,000 as the gift of the late Augustus Van Wickle, of Hazleton, Pa., in memory of his ancestor, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who, in 1756, donated to the College the tract of ground now comprised in the front campus. The architects were McKim, Mead and White, of New York City. There is a central gateway directly in front of the steps of Nassau Hall and two smaller ones, one beside the Dean's house and the other on the library walk. The gates and the fence are of iron, ten feet in height. The pillars are of granite and limestone, surmounted with carved designs, the tops of the two main pillars at the head of Witherspoon Street being stone eagles.

In Old North several changes have been made. The tops of the towers at each end have disappeared. Inside, the large museum room in the south wing has been remodeled in carved oak, and will be used as a council chamber for faculty meetings.

Such are the actual changes on the campus. Others are soon to follow, some of which are still mere rumors, some authoritative announcements. The latest in the latter class is a building to be known as the John R. Thompson Graduate College, made possible by the benefaction of the late Mrs. J. Thompson Swann. Also at the last

* Illustration on page 24.

SEVENTY-NINE HALL

meeting of the Board of Trustees it was announced that Blair Hall would, in the coming summer (1906), be extended as far as the observatory, with an archway over the campus entrance, surmounted by a low quadrangular tower. To the former class belong the extension of Patton Hall around Brokaw field, and a replica of the tower of Magdalen between Patton Hall and the extension of the same, a contemplated gift of one of the older classes.

Prospect Avenue is much altered. Gradually all the residences here are being turned into clubhouses.* In 1896 there were on the avenue just four of these houses, Ivy, Cottage, Cap and Gown, and Tiger Inn. Of these only Tiger Inn is occupying the same building it had ten years ago, though this building has been somewhat enlarged. The old Cap and Gown house, moved to a side street opposite the athletic field, has served as a starter for several clubs, and is now known as the "Incubator." It is at present occupied by the latest of the clubs, the Terrace, which club, however, has just completed the purchase of the residence of Professor Hibben on Washington Road. The present Cap and Gown building was completed in 1897. The old Cottage Club House was moved further down and is now the last house on the avenue, being the home of the Tower Club, which was organized in 1902. On its former site stands the handsome new house of the Cottage Club, just lately opened for use. The plans are the work of McKim, Mead and White. The former home of the Ivy Club has been remodeled in colonial style and is, since 1897, the home of the Colonial Club. Across the street stands the new Ivy Club House, built in 1897, of brick, in Elizabethan architecture, from designs by Cope and Stewardson. The former home of Professor West is now the clubhouse of the Campus Club. Next to it stands, remodeled from the former home of Professor Fine, the Quadrangle Club. The next house is that of the Cannon Club. Then Ivy (below the McCosh residence), Cottage, Cap and Gown and, with an interval of five residences, Charter, Key and Seal, and Tower. On the corner beside Tiger Inn, and opposite the Athletic

* Illustrations on pages 31, 32 and 34.

THE HILL DORMITORY—ERECTED 1904

Club House, stands the spacious building of the Elm Club, designed by R. C. Gildersleeve, and behind it, on the street in front of the University field, Terrace

While on the subject of clubs, the Faculty Clubs should be mentioned, for these constitute an interesting development of late years. At the foot of University Place, in the house formerly known as the Monastery, are the headquarters of The Bachelors. This club arose out of the necessity of finding a place where the younger members of the faculty could get their meals and live together. It was organized in the spring

LOWER PYNE

of 1901 and started as a club that fall in the house beside the Methodist Church, on the corner of Nassau Street and Vandeventer Avenue. In 1903 The Bachelors moved into their present quarters. The club, consisting now of a membership of thirty-nine Preceptors and Instructors, has a comfortable house, well-kept grounds, tennis courts, and a baseball field. The older organization for towns-people and members of the University is the Nassau Club, which three years ago moved from its former quarters in University Hall to the house on Mercer Street next to Priest's drug store. Here are reading rooms, dining rooms with a grill, card rooms and several sleeping rooms for transient guests. The constitution of the club has been modified so as to make eligible for membership any alumnus of the University of more than three years' standing. Large numbers of the younger alumni of New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have availed themselves of this privilege and the membership of the club now numbers about one hundred and twenty-five resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. The Nassau Club can be used as a hotel for the accommodation of alumni who wish to spend a few days in town, and is gradually coming to fulfill the functions of a University or Graduate Club.

At the University Athletic Field things are pretty nearly the same as they used to be. The permanent stands on the west side of the field are new. During the present College year the Field House was burnt. This has been rebuilt on the same foundation, but the new building consists of three stories. In speaking of improvements in an athletic way, however, the most prominence is rightfully deserved by the new Golf Club House, built in 1901, and presented to the University by the Class of 1886. It is on a knoll on the Springdale Farm, south of the Theological Seminary, contains baths, dressing rooms, and several large rooms used for the general purposes of a country club. This house will be the headquarters of the donating class when they return for reunions

Opposite the campus several new buildings strike the eye. On the lower corner of Witherspoon Street stands Lower Pyne, a dormitory built and presented to the University by Mr. M. Taylor Pyne. Upper Pyne, a few doors above, is privately owned These were erected some seven or eight years ago. They are from plans prepared

HOUSE OF JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS

HOUSE OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN

HOUSE OF DR. MAGIE

HOUSE OF PROFESSOR WEST

HOUSE OF W. U. VREELAND

GARDENS OF MORGAN HOUSE

HOUSE OF PROFESSOR NEHER

by Mr. R. C. Gildersleeve, and are built in the half-timbered style of the old houses in Chester, England. The upper stories overhang the street. The roofs are of red slate. On the upper corner of Witherspoon Street stands the first and only skyscraper in Princeton, the home of the First National Bank. Opposite University Hall is the new building of the Princeton Bank, with offices of the bank on the first floor and private apartments on the second and third. On University Place, near the railroad station, is a new private building for the accommodation of students, known as the Hill Dormitory. On a walk out Mercer Street one notices many new residences. Lovers' Lane leads to a view of the large estates of Mr. Pyne, Mr. Russell and Mr. Morgan; on turning into Library Place from Stockton Street we see the handsome new residences on this street and neighboring ones, most of which have been built only lately.

It is probably in the town that returning alumni notice the most changes. Ten years ago Princeton was a country village, and withal, a very pleasant one, without trolleys or Sunday trains. It is now a place of suburban residence, two trolleys connect it with Trenton, and we have a train for commuters who live in Princeton and do business in New York. Fine residences and villas in the western part of the town occupy the grounds which were cornfields only a few years since. Carnegie Lake on the east and south will extend this development in that direction also. To the old "Grad." a walk around the outskirts would be most profitable and entertaining. Let him not, however, become despondent. In spite of the great development of the town, the University is still the center of it and still the biggest and grandest thing about it; for the town has grown and developed only because of the life and energy which have emanated from a real, live and growing institution. May the time never come when Princeton will not mean first and primarily the University of Witherspoon and McCosh!

JACOB NEWTON BEAM.

The Railway Entrance to Princeton

THE NEW CURRICULUM

Inspiration will come too late, should it come at all, to the man selected to write an account of the changes which recent years have made in the curriculum of Princeton. To any one who has taken even a casual peep at the document in our recent catalogue, called "The Undergraduate Course of Study," it will not seem remarkable that the inspiration is a little belated. It is calculated to inspire only those who in the old days loved the poetic pages of the "number-system," or halted irresolute between two enticing programs, whether to elect calculus or physics. The rest of us are rather inclined to glance at its orderly lines of "Advised," "Prerequisite," "Requisite Cognate," and "Required," and turn away, thankful that we lived before the days of the "Revival of Learning," the new curriculum and the Preceptorial System. Our first feeling is likely to be that the old system of "laissez faire" was good enough for us.

And yet a few moments' serious comparison of our own undergraduate course with that of the present day will convince the most conservative that recent years have done quite as much for the Princeton student as for the Princeton campus. With the changes in his social life and his physical surroundings, I am not asked to deal. Of his relations with his Preceptor, the most important of all the additions to our university world, an account is elsewhere furnished by one who speaks with the knowledge which only preceptors can possess. All these things should be considered in any fair-minded comparison of the earlier Princeton with the Princeton of 1906. But back of all, and perhaps more fundamental than any, lies the complete revision of the course of study. A decade ago the idea of the free elective was at its zenith. Soon, however, it began its decline. Not only at Princeton but throughout the American university world, the feeling began to gain ground that the free elective system had not been justified by its results. Princeton had never adopted that system in its entirety; but it was generally felt even here that the element of co-ordination had been sacrificed through concessions to the prevailing tendency. "We have dropped the threads of system in our teaching," President Wilson declared in his Inaugural Address, speaking of the general field of modern education. " . . . We have so spread and diversified the scheme of knowledge in our day that it has lost coherence." And then he proceeded to point out the specific method of correction. "No doubt," he said, "we must make choice" among the host of studies, "and suffer the pupil himself to make choice. But the choice that we make must be the chief choice, the choice the pupil makes the subordinate choice . . . he must choose only which one of several tours that we may map out he will take. . . . We must supply the synthesis and must see to it that, whatever group of studies the student selects, it shall at least represent the round whole, contain all the elements of modern knowledge, and be itself a complete circle of general subjects."

In that address we find the clear promise of just what has been brought about by the revision of the course of study. One of the first important acts of the new administration was the appointment of a committee to revise completely the course of study. After sittings extending over several months, the report of the committee was presented to the Faculty (on April 26th, 1904), where, section by section, it was debated, slightly amended and passed. This report had as its primary object "to present for the use of the student an organic body of studies, conceived according to a definite and consistent system and directed towards a single comprehensive aim, namely, the discipline and development of the mind." To accomplish this, in view of the varied preparation of the entering students, it was considered necessary to make the Freshman year a year of wholly prescribed studies, devoted to subjects elementary and fundamental to any

system of higher education, no matter what lines it should follow later. The subjects selected as best calculated to constitute such a general foundation were English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, and, for those entering without Greek, Elementary Physics. Thus Freshman year has undergone comparatively little change within late years. The addition, however, of a new degree, gives a somewhat different aspect even to Freshman year, although causing no real alteration in the curriculum of that year.

The old cry of "Greek only through translations" had become so strong, and the reaction against the study of the Greek language had gone so far in other institutions, that, in order to maintain it as one of the fundamentals of the old arts degree, it seemed wise to the rulers of this world, to create a new degree, unknown "even to the omniscient ancients." Accordingly it was ordained that the degree of Bachelor of Letters (Litt. B.) should be instituted for "those who enter with the equivalents for Greek and subsequently concentrate in one of the Departments in philosophical, political, literary, or other humanistic studies—and that hereafter the degree of Bachelor of Science be open to those who enter with the equivalents for Greek and subsequently concentrate in one of the mathematical or scientific Departments." These candidates for the new degree (Litt. B.) follow precisely the same course of study as the candidates for the B.S. degree, until the close of Sophomore year. It is only at the beginning of Junior year, when they choose a department, that they separate, the Litt. B. men turning to literature, art, philosophy, or history, while the B.S. men congregate into the scientific Departments. Under the old system there was always a considerable body of men who, in order to enter without Greek, were matriculated in the School of Science as candidates for our B.S. degree, with no idea of studying science, but looking toward a course, at least in Junior and Senior years, differing in no respect from that pursued by candidates for the A.B. degree. The Litt. B. course thus furnishes an honorable escape from the ancient three-fold alternative of "Feeling the Greek," entering the School of Science or becoming a Special. The Freshman studies of the men entering with Greek and, therefore, candidates for the old arts degree, differs from that of the Litt. B. and B.S. men only in this respect—in having four hours devoted to Greek and only two hours to a modern language, while the latter class divide those six hours equally between French and German, or between Physics and either modern language, according as Physics has or has not been offered for entrance.

As we approach Sophomore year, however, the atmosphere is quite new to us. Our old Exhibit of Studies consisted of the simplest possible statement of an extremely simple system:

First Term.		Required.	Second Term.	
Latin	2	Latin		2
Greek	2	Greek		2
Mathematics	3	English		2
History	2	Chemistry		2
Zoology and Botany	2	Mechanics		2
Bible	1	Bible		1
	12 hours.			11 hours.
Elective. (*Student to take two Electives—4 hours.*)				
Latin	2	Latin		2
Greek	2	Greek		2
Mathematics	2	Mathematics		2
French	2	French		2
German	2	German		2
	16 hours.			15 hours.

The Sophomore of to-day is confronted with this somewhat disconcerting proposition. "The Sophomore courses, required and elective, arranged so as to include elementary courses prerequisite to the subsequent studies of various departments, are as follows:"

SOPHOMORE A.B.—REQUIRED

Physics
Logic (1st term), Psychology (2d term)
Greek (1st term), Latin (2d term)

ELECTIVE (*Two courses to be taken*)

Latin (1st term), Greek (2d term)
Chemistry
Mathematics
History (1st term), English (2d term)
French (Advanced or Beginners')
German (Advanced or Beginners')

SOPHOMORE B.S. AND LITT. B.—REQUIRED

Physics
Logic (1st term), Psychology (2d term)

ELECTIVE (*Three courses, one of which must be Latin or Mathematics to be taken*)

Latin
Mathematics
Chemistry
Graphics, if Mathematics is taken
History (1st term), English (2d term)
French (Advanced or Beginners')
German (Advanced or Beginners')

"The student's choice of a Department for Junior and Senior years is largely conditioned by his selection of the electives in the Sophomore year. The Sophomore prerequisite and advised elective courses for the various Departments are as follows:"

[PREREQUISITE Sophomore elective courses in small capitals. *Advised* Sophomore elective courses in italics.]

	DEPARTMENT	PREREQUISITE AND ADVISED ELECTIVE COURSES	FOR DEGREE OF
I.	*Philosophy*	*A foreign language*	A.B. & Litt.B.
II.	*History, Politics and Economics*	HISTORY *A foreign language*	A.B. & Litt.B.
III.	*Art and Archæology*	CLASSICS, through year *A modern language*	A.B.
		LATIN, through year *A modern language*	Litt.B.
IV.	*Classics*	CLASSICS, through year	A.B.
V.	*English*	ENGLISH *A foreign language*	A.B.
		ENGLISH LATIN, through year *A modern language*	Litt.B.
VIa.	*Modern languages Germanic Section*	GERMAN, through year	A.B.& Litt. B.
VIb.	*Modern languages Romanic Section*	FRENCH, through year *Classics*	A.B.

		FRENCH, through year LATIN, through year	Litt.B.
VII.	*Mathematics*	MATHEMATICS, through year	A.B. & B.S.
VIII.	*Physics*	MATHEMATICS, through year *Chemistry*	A.B. & B.S.
IX.	*Chemistry*	CHEMISTRY, through year *Mathematics* (must be taken here or in Junior year)	A.B. & B.S.
X.	*Geology*	CHEMISTRY, through year *A modern language*	A.B. & B.S.
XI.	*Biology*	CHEMISTRY, through year *A modern language*	A.B. & B.S.

Can anyone wonder that hazing stops soon after the work of the year begins?

All that this means, however, is that a man must so choose his courses in Sophomore year as to prepare himself for entering the Department of his choice at the beginning of Junior year. For example, if a man wishes to take the Department of History, Politics and Economics in his Junior year, he must have the prerequisite course in General History which is offered in Sophomore year. If he has not taken it, he will have to go back and get it as an extra course. Similarly, if he wishes to concentrate in any one of the eleven Departments which I shall describe presently, he must select, as his Sophomore elective, the course which the Faculty (not the student) deems essential to the work of that Department. This does not mean, however, that a man's choice of a Department is irrevocably made by the end of the Sophomore year. By that time he is necessarily qualified for any one of several Departments, and, of course, he may elect to concentrate in any one of these Departments at the opening of his Junior year. Should he select as his Sophomore electives Latin, History and German, for example, he will be qualified, at the opening of the Junior year, to take any one of the Departments, (1) History, Politics and Economics, (2) Art and Archæology, and (3) English (if he be a candidate for the Litt. B. degree), and (4) Germanics. There must also be several Departments for which he is not qualified. If he wishes to enter one of them, he must make up the prerequisite course which he did not take in Sophomore year, and which is regarded as fundamental to the work of that Department. Sophomore year is therefore planned so as to enable the student to prepare a broad basis for the more specialized work of Junior year, eliminating certain lines of study indeed, but qualifying for a sufficient number to make the choice of a Department a real choice. All undergraduate courses after Freshman year are on a three-hour basis.

The scheme of study for Junior year represents a kind of character determinism. A man is free to choose, but he can choose only upon the basis of what he has done in the past. Or, to use a more homely simile, he cannot take the fish course until he has had the soup. He may take any Department for which his Sophomore courses have qualified him, but having once selected the Department, his activities are largely foreordained. He must take all the courses which that Department offers to Juniors, and all the Junior courses cognate to that Department. The courses of Junior and Senior years are arranged in four Divisions of two or more Departments each.* "The Division of Mathematics and Science," for example, contains five Departments, viz.: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, and Biology. Three of the Junior's courses must lie in the Division in which his Department lies. Of his other two courses one must lie outside that Division, while the other, out of deference to the principle of free agency, may be outside or

* *A* - Division of Philosophy; *B* - Division of Art and Archaeology; *C* - Division of Language and Literature; *D* - Division of Mathematics and Science.

inside, as he himself may determine.* In this provision, allowing for two practically free electives, lies the final element of elasticity in the system. It provides the last means by which a man may change from one Department to another without loss. At the opening of Senior year he may remain in the Department which he selected at the beginning of Junior year, or he may change to that for which he has qualified by the use of his two free electives.

But the man who has passed his Junior year without making this provision against the future, enters Senior year irremediably attached to the Department of his Junior year. He must take three courses in that Department, or, in case three Senior courses are not offered by that Department, he must select three which fall within the Division in which that Department lies. Thus the new curriculum gives order and co-ordination to the work of every student, and elasticity for those who have the intelligence to see it. It makes impossible the enormous classes which were so common in our undergraduate days, by keeping the classes separate and distinct. And, by a provision that one at least of three scheduled hours of each week shall be devoted, not to lectures, but to some form of quiz, recitation or conference upon assigned work or reading, it signalizes Princeton's revolt from the too generally accepted view that you can educate a man by talking to him.

ROBERT McNUTT McELROY.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

The University Faculty, during the past ten years, has undergone changes quite as remarkable as those which have been noticed in connection with the undergraduate course of study.

The old catalogue (1896–7) shows a total of 82 members of the teaching force, consisting of 37 Professors, 11 Assistant Professors, 22 Instructors, 7 Assistants, 2 Lecturers, 1 Demonstrator, 1 Librarian, 1 Reference Librarian.

The recent catalogue (1905–6) presents a list of "Faculty and Instructors," consisting of 154 members, of whom 53 are Professors, 10 Assistant Professors, 47 Preceptors with the rank of Assistant Professors, 32 Instructors, 5 Assistants, 4 Lecturers, 2 Librarians with the rank of Professors, 1 Associate Librarian.

The personnel of the Faculty has also undergone far greater change than these figures alone would indicate.

Of the 37 full Professors of ten years ago, only 21 remain in active service. Ex-President Patton still retains the Chair of Ethics and Philosophy of Religion, which he held as President. Professor Woodrow Wilson has exchanged his original title of "Professor of Jurisprudence" for that of President, and "McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics." Professor Brackett retains his position as Henry Professor of Physics, in spite of his repeated resignations, which the Board of Trustees have persistently declined to accept. Professors Cornwall, Macloskie, McMillan, Hunt, Winans, Libbey, Scott, Marquand, West, Fine, Westcott, Magie, McCay, Thompson, Harper and Daniels continue at the work of active instruction, although not all of them in precisely

* As there are, in almost every instance, but two Junior Courses given in any Department, the Junior is generally left free to select two of the five courses in another Department.

the same positions. Professor West has added to the dignified title of "Giger Professor of Latin," under which he was formerly known, the still more dignified designation of "Dean of the Graduate School," and upon dress parade he wears a robe of scarlet, indicative of the fact that he has been received into the brotherhood of European letters, and sealed with the seal of the University of Oxford. Professor Fine, now "Dod Professor of Mathematics," has succeeded to the office and dignity of "Dean of the Faculty," and enjoys the respect and affection which a decade ago was paid to the late lamented and beloved James Ormsbee Murray. Professor Magie has succeeded Professor Henry Clay Cameron as "Clerk of the Faculty"; and Professor Harper has exchanged his old title of "Woodhull Professor of Romance Languages" for the more attractive one of "Holmes Professor of Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature," formerly held by the beloved Murray. Professor Ormond, formerly "Stuart Professor of Mental Science and Logic," now appears as "McCosh Professor of Philosophy."

Aside from these changes, the positions of the Professors who have survived, in full activity, since the Commencement in 1896, is unaltered. Of the remaining fifteen Professors, who were teaching a decade ago, three have altered their allegiance and accepted positions of honor and emolument in other institutions of learning. Professor Sloane is now Professor of History in Columbia; Professor Baldwin in the Johns Hopkins and Professor Perry, who left us to become editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, has recently accepted a call to Harvard, where he is to occupy the chair once held by Longfellow and Lowell. Six have retired from active service. Professor H. C. Cameron, now Emeritus; Professor W. A. Packard, now Emeritus; Professor C. A. Young, now Emeritus; Professor C. G. Rockwood, now Emeritus, and Professor H. C. O. Huss, who has returned to the Fatherland, and Professor G. L. Raymond; and the rest have passed to their eternal reward: James Ormsbee Murray, John Thomas Duffield, J. Stillwell Schanck, Charles Woodruff Shields, S. Stanhope Orris, William Cowper Prime.

Of the eleven Assistant Professors of 1896, nine now appear among the list of Full Professors in the departments in which they were then employing their energies: H. S. S. Smith, J. G. Hibben, W. B. Harris, E. S. Lewis, G. S. Patton, W. M. Rankin, C. F. W. McClure, H. C. Warren, T. M. Parrott; one, Taylor Reed, has changed his vocation in life; and one, Willard Humphreys, succeeded to the Chair of Germanics, which he filled with great success until his death in 1902.

Of the 31 Instructors, Lecturers and Assistants named in the old catalogue, nine now occupy positions as Full Professors: A. H. Phillips, Fred. Neher, J. H. Coney, E. H. Loomis, E. Y. Robbins, W. K. Prentice, W. U. Vreeland, H. C. Butler, and V. L. Collins (Reference Librarian, who is soon to assume the duties of Preceptor in Modern Languages); four as Assistant Professors: H. F. Covington, Walter A. Wyckoff, J. P. Hoskins and Ulric Dahlgren; and one, G. M. Priest, as Preceptor.

The development of the Faculty has, however, by no means been confined to the regular and orderly development of material already on hand when the last "College" class handed affairs over to the first Princeton University graduates, the gentlemen of '97. Notable additions have been made from without, men whose names are familiar within the guilds of learning throughout the two continents: Paul Van Dyke, Professor of History; Henry Van Dyke, Murray Professor of English Literature; Edgar Odell Lovett, Professor of Astronomy, whose reputation was made in the field of pure mathematics, but whose general attainments as a scientist have secured him the honor of an election to the chair so long occupied by Professor Charles Augustus Young; James Hopwood Jeans, Professor of Applied Mathematics, who has recently come to us from the University of Cambridge, England, with a reputation which has just been recognized by the distinguished honor of an election to membership in Royal Society; Harry Augustus Garfield, Professor of Politics, who sacrificed a highly lucrative and a most influential

position at the bar in order to devote himself as a teacher to the same high political ideals which give such undying glory to the memory of his father, "our martyred President"; Frank Thilly, Stuart Professor of Psychology, whose work both as a writer and as a teacher have secured him a high rank among the psychologists of the country; Stockton Axson, Professor of English, whose lectures have won for him much the same position in the minds of the undergraduates of the present generation as that held by Bliss Perry "in the old days"; Charles Henry Smyth, Professor of Geology, formerly connected with the geological survey work both of the Federal Government and of New York State, who ranks as an authority upon physical and petrographical Geology; Enno Littmann, Librarian of the Oriental Department and Lecturer in Semitic Philology, whose distinguished services in the field of Oriental research have recently secured him an election to the chair of Oriental Philology in the University of Strasburg.

One page of our present catalogue is a source of pride and gratification to every Princeton man. I transcribe it without comment:

"The Stafford Little Lectureship on Public Affairs, founded by the Honorable Stafford Little, of the Class of 1844.

"Lecturer: The Honorable Grover Cleveland, LL.D., Ex-President of the United States."

ROBERT McNUTT McELROY.

THE FITZ RANDOLPH GATEWAY

UPPER PYNE

HISTORY OF YALE-PRINCETON AND HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATES

YALE		HARVARD	
Year.	Debate Won By.	Year.	Debate Won By.
'92–3	No decision.		
'93–4	No debate.		
'94–5	Princeton.	'94–5	Harvard.
'95–6	Yale.	'95–6	Harvard.
'96–7	Princeton.	'96–7	Harvard.
'97–8	Yale.	'97–8	Harvard.
'98–9	Yale.	'98–9	Harvard.
'99–00	Princeton.	'99–00	Harvard.
'00–01	Princeton.	'00–01	Harvard.
'01–02	Yale.	'01–02	Princeton.
'02–03	Yale.	'02–03	Princeton.
'03–04	Yale.	'03–04	Harvard.
'04–05	Yale.	'04–05	Princeton.
'05–06	Yale.	'05–06	Princeton.

EAST COLLEGE AND THE OLD CHAPEL (no longer standing). VIEW FROM MURRAY HALL

THE PRECEPTORIAL SYSTEM

This account of the preceptorial system will best satisfy its end by not beginning with any definition. We all know what that system is and why it was adopted at the University. At least, we have heard a good deal already upon the subject in general, ranging all the way from fairy tale to the straight truth. The reason, no doubt, for the many rumors that come to our ears about the system lies in the fact that a dozen or more different departments of the University, from philosophy to French, from politics (in theory, of course) to mathematics or Old-English, are all adapting one system of instruction to all these diverse subjects. Add to this fact another consideration: there are four classes, each differing from the next by a whole year's experience in learning and maturity. The question is, not "What is the system?" but "How does it work or operate or adapt itself to the purpose for which it was inaugurated?"

Now the general plan of this method is to afford each undergraduate individually one hour a week, at least, personal instruction by a man and a scholar. The aim to secure for the individual student a pointed response to his particular needs is so great a factor in the preceptorial system that some undergraduate wag has styled it the "lung-to-lung" method of teaching. In other words, whereas in past years the students were made to rotate about that central point of the University, the professor, it is the pro-

fessor who has to do all the moving about a fixed point called the undergraduate, as far as the preceptorial system is concerned. The University is at last for the student in the every-day practical meaning of the phrase.

We will suppose a student taking a course in United States History. The course is three hours a week. This student attends a class in which a professor gives a lecture on this particular branch of history to one hundred or so of his fellow classmen. The next day another lecture to this same group. On the third day the student goes to the preceptor appointed for him, and not to the professor, where, instead of a lecture, he attends a meeting of a group of six men to discuss the subject of United States History intimately with the preceptor for an hour in the teacher's private rooms. The basis of their mutual discussion is a number of chapters from some standard work on the history of the United States which the student has to prepare carefully before he meets the preceptor. The discussion of the particular topic of the day begins; there are six men seated about the room and, as it happens, three of these students are from the North and three from the South; the period they are busy over in this preceptorial hour is about 1854; the discussion develops, supported by the arguments in the text, but more especially by the arguments *pro* and *con* which precipitated the Civil War. The preceptor serves here as judicial umpire and an hour goes by in which those six men thresh out the subject from their respective points of view. And so a term's work from week to week is accomplished; if the student gives evidence of a grasp of the subject of United States History in his preceptorial conferences, his preceptor recommends him to the professor, who delivers the lectures in class, and he is permitted to take the regular mid-year examinaton. If the preceptor finds the student's work with him has been of inferior quality, he is debarred outright from taking the examinaton and receives forthwith a condition in the class-work as well as the preceptorial work. This furnishes an idea of the value set upon the preceptorial hour, and although no cuts are taken to be handed in to the Registrar, it is plain to see that a student will not jeopardize his chances by treating the preceptorial work and attendance carelessly.

If one should happen to drop in to a preceptorial hour in Freshman Greek this present term he would find a well-trained scholar at work with six young fellows on a study of Greek verb and noun forms exclusively. A Freshman is required to take fifteen lines of Greek to his preceptor and to tell him every grammatical detail about every word, and to ask a multitude of questions about the subject from his teacher, who devotes the entire hour on direct information to the student. The Freshman learns more Greek in one hour by that system than two or three hours of class-work could yield. And the same is true of German or Spanish and the rest.

It follows that book reading is at present more specific. A Senior pointed out the other day a shelf of books which he is reading at first hand, and annotating the margins moreover. Books in English like Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained"; Walton's "Complete Angler"; Browne's "Religio Medici" and poems from Browning are being read under the very eyes of a man who directs a student through the works of these representative English authors and sees that they are studied intelligently. This direct instruction means an enormous amount of reading as compared with times hitherto; whether the undergraduate can stand the pressure remains for the immediate future years to disclose. The student is being broken in to study and to do his book-work systematically. As he is not yet accustomed to the new plan, it is to be expected that it may rub him the wrong way at first. Naturally, fewer men from year to year will have to drop out on account of inefficiency and conditions. By this system a closer oversight is maintained upon Freshmen and any dropping that will have to be done may ultimately confine itself to men in the first year, except in rare cases of upper class men who may turn out to be altogether neglectful of their work.

TEN YEARS AFTER

In writing of the changes in student life in the last decade, it is not by lack of material that I am embarrassed, but by the very abundance of it. It is not a question of inclusion, but of exclusion. The one thing that I find the same, unchanged and unchangeable, is the Spirit which underlies the whole structure of undergraduate convention and which we fondly believe is our legacy from the days of James Madison and Philip Freneau.

In externals, undergraduate life in Princeton has undoubtedly changed during the years that have passed since the early '90's. It is a much more difficult business to "run the college" than it was in the days when a mere editorial, inspired by the muse whose seat was in the secret recesses of South Reunion, could set the whole world right in a morning issue of the *Daily Princetonian*. What was so simple and natural then has become complex; tendencies have crystallized into set forms; "old customs" have passed away and new ones sprung up to take their places; and the phrase "when I was in college," from a man who left college ten or twelve years ago, applies, in the mind of the present junior or senior, to a time at least mediæval, if not antediluvian. It was to be expected, of course, that changes should take place, for Princeton is by no means stagnant; and the current, even though it has swept away much that we loved and called good, has compensated generously in other ways.

'Ninety-Six was the last class to be graduated from the College of New Jersey, and the Freshman Class which entered in the autumn of 1897 began to see by the light of another day. When the name of the institution was changed, there were many loyal Princetonians who lamented the passing of the old college as a sign of the passing of the old order. The change seemed not so much a development as a revolution; and what then was called the "Crime of 'Ninety-Six"—the destruction of East College to make room for the new University Library, was taken to be the beginning of a movement which would undoubtedly end in the removal of Nassau Hall, that last haunt of the "shades of mightier sons than we." There seemed, besides, to many, a pretentiousness in the name of university which put Princeton in an equivocal position among the institutions of learning in America. Princeton was not a university, they contended, and was over-reaching herself in assuming that title. As a college, she had flourished for one hundred and fifty honorable years, and a college she should remain to the end of time. Grave heads wagged and wise tongues clacked; and certain of her enemies voiced only too harshly the opinions of many of her faithful sons in predicting the downfall of Alma Mater, the falling, as it were, between the two stools of College and University.

And yet, at that very time, although not, according to some definitions, a university, Princeton was no longer purely a college. Years before she had undertaken, half-heartedly, some functions of a university and become foster-mother to a large number of Seminoles who called themselves P. G.'s, took Professor Ormond's courses in Philosophy, and, when they could make it, played on the football team.

Neither one thing nor the other, then, Princeton seemed to have no definite aim, no well-ordered plan of development. What new things came about simply growed, like Topsy. And so the "fathers," the clear-sighted men among the Faculty and Trustees, chose to assume the title of University, giving all Princetonians an ideal to live for, to attain. To-day the College of New Jersey has become Princeton University, with many things still to strive for, with many old sins still besetting her, but nevertheless a university, with one hundred and sixty years of history and tradition, of development and growth, behind her, and before her a future as great as the spirit of her sons shall make it.

Of course, there was little difference between the College of June, '96, and the University of October, in the same year. The Class of 1900, as freshmen, were almost as inadequately professored and instructored as any class of the Dark Ages, years before; the old sweaters and corduroys, carelessness and uncleanliness, had merely been handed down with the other privileges and emoluments to younger men. The era of decay in Undergraduate Matters had set in; and the whole place was spinning merrily to the dogs. Even that Glorious Victory—the last of the New York games—was not so much a manifestation of continued power as it was a reflection of departed glory.

DICKINSON HALL

But down in Princeton the change had already begun. The President of the United States had reviewed the first stupendous "peerade" of the new University, which was the beginning of the march forward "all along the line." Soon afterward, the University Library was opened, marking one epoch in progress; and with Blair Hall there burst over the undergraduate world the new dazzling idea of personal cleanliness. There, I contend, is where the new life began for Princeton. Those who remember the painful hours spent in the old "Gym" on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, waiting for long-deferred "turns" at tub or shower, can appreciate the fact that there, in those bathrooms in Blair Hall, a new Princeton Idea had come to light—one which was destined to grow and spread, finally to take the University by storm, and become the very flower of Princeton's face.* Little Hall followed, with its grace and beauty, and likewise with its baths; and as no epidemic

* The first bathrooms were not in Blair Hall, as a matter of fact. But they ought to have been, and so I have ventured to place them there by poetic license. F. C. M.

of typhoid fever came to block the wheels of progress, the bold Trustees decreed that baths, Early Christians to the contrary notwithstanding, should be fruitful and multiply. To-day, the "old grad," coming back to visit the scenes of his happy, unwashed past, is startled by the sound of running water in Edwards. . . . There is more joy in Princeton over a sinner. . . . And so forth.

I believe, then, firmly, that cleanliness was the little rift in the old condition of things that, slowly widening, made the old music mute. It was not long before it became a habit to burn all sweaters more than ten years old; and the corduroys passed into the wardrobes of Gentlemen on Witherspoon and Hulfish streets. To be sure, there is a tendency just now to revive the corduroy, and the sweater-vest is popular in the highest circles; but there is in the present mode none of the universality that marked the costume of our régime. In fact, the pièce de résistance of the present student's trousseau is a garment known as a mackinaw coat, second cousin to a bath-robe and related on the distaff side to a smoking-jacket. Like the golf-trousers of '95–'96, it is no outward and visible sign of the wearer's taste or prowess. It is merely *the* thing for upper classmen to wear. There are other conventions in clothing which have come up in recent years. The present freshman may wear nothing on his head but a cap, a black cap, modest like the general bearing of him, and furnished by local haberdashers in uniform style at a uniform price. The wearing of the slicker has also acquired an etiquette. The freshman wears a black one for his long year of insignificance and burgeons forth on the first rainy day of sophomore year in a bright new yellow one, bought with part of the sum for which the old black article was sold to an innocent new freshman.

Such sartorial details, however new and strange they may seem to us, have now the weight of old tradition. . . . But they are hardly significant of change or progress. The clean collar is another matter. A clean collar, worn in the middle of the week, does not necessarily mean that the "folks" are "coming on," or that a Certain Girl and her mother are in town for the day. One's friends pass by without noticing it. There, indeed, is a sign of the times. Clean collars I associate with club hatbands, for the two, I think, came in together. The hatband to-day is ubiquitous. There are thirteen clubs, each with its own hatband, necktie, and cigarettes; and it is the hatband that marks the man. And a student, conspicuous by a "leading" hatband, must dress accordingly. Whatever may be said against the upper class clubs, it is undoubtedly true that they have made a better-dressed man of the undergraduate. I realize that some "old grads" object to that very thing in them; but to anyone constantly resident in Princeton it is a matter for rejoicing. There is no extravagance in attire, necessarily; merely care, taste, and, generally speaking, decency.

The upper class clubs have been a subject for debate for many a long year. It is argued against them that they foster extravagant ways of living, that they militate against the properly simple life of the "simple student," that they destroy the democratic spirit of Princeton. . . . There is, perhaps, some danger in the New Clubhouse idea. The tendency is at present for each club as it builds to build more elaborately than its neighbor. But the burden of expense comes chiefly upon the younger alumni; and it is ungracious to cavil at a spirit which is constantly adding to the architectural beauty

THE IVY CLUB

of Princeton. The Ivy Club is one of the few perfectly satisfactory buildings in the town, and is already a source of pride and vainglory to us all.

It seems to me, too, that the life within the clubs is simple enough. There is no excessive splendor in the "appointments" of the clubhouses, unless a liveried kid-mucker disguised as a bell-boy be considered excessively splendid. And the social life of the undergraduate has been broadened, softened, refined, without losing its essentially frank masculine quality, by the clubs. The clubs have made it possible for men to entertain

THE TIGER INN

THE CANNON CLUB

THE CAP AND GOWN CLUB

THE UNIVERSITY COTTAGE CLUB

THE ELM CLUB

THE COLONIAL CLUB

NEW HOUSES OF THE CLUBS FOUNDED 1888-1896

their friends fittingly; and dances, and even house parties, almost unheard of ten years ago, are now part of the regular program in several of the clubs. Anything which lessens the almost stupendous masculinity of the old Princeton must be welcome to those who are interested in the welfare of the student. It is not good for man to dwell absolutely alone.

As for the third charge—anent Democracy, Democratic Princeton is a fetich before which we have all bowed and do still bow; an Idea lovely to all of us. It is the one thing, we believe, that distinguishes us among great universities—something which must be preserved at any cost. Very well and good. But the upper class clubs are not undemocratic. Cliquey, yes; but undemocratic, not at all. A man's election to a club does not depend upon his pedigree, nor his wealth, nor his achievements, altogether; but upon his personality, his companionable qualities, the manifestation, in other words, of his birth, breeding, and prowess. The poor man who is a gentleman may make, and often does, one of the best clubs; the scion of an ancient stalk who is a cad or a snob or a fool has no more chance of election than an out-and-out mucker; even a prominent athlete or a managing editor may not be *persona grata* to many of his fellows. There may be exceptions. On the other hand, of course, many of the best men in college are not club men, and a number, every year, stay out of clubs by their own preference. I think, then, that most of the charges brought against the clubs are creations of prejudice, or of ignorance of the real conditions.

The clubs are cliques, of course, and sometimes in the most objectionable sense of the term. But, after all, there is very little inter-exclusiveness. The hatbands meet and mingle freely enough and seem to hold one another in mutual respect. That the oldest of them is young, and that the majority of them were founded within one decade, prevents airs on account of age. Twenty-five years of a club's existence is hoary antiquity. And the fact that brothers in college at the same time often belong to different clubs is another safeguard against prolonged animosity between any two of them. In fact, a club's standing depends very largely upon its personnel for the time being; and as the quality of membership varies decidedly from year to year, it is almost impossible for any club to retain supremacy for long periods. It is curious to note, however, how club characteristics are kept. The intellectual, the athletic, the literary, the convivial,—in general the tone of a club is fairly well perpetuated.

The great evil, to many anxious Princetonians, lies in club politics. Combinations and permutations, election and reprobation, to the disinterested spectator seem matters of grave danger. But club combinations do not last long; and there would be politics in class business and athletic managerships if there were no clubs within a thousand miles. The Inter-Club Treaty is a wonder of these latter days. Perhaps the sophomores understand it, and the members of the Boards of Governors of the different clubs; but to average humanity it is as esoteric as Theosophy itself. Several interesting "old traditions" have come up with the Treaty, however; no underclassman is allowed to walk on Prospect Avenue unless showing guests the beauties of the town; and *The Princetonian*, in its editorial columns, warns the "undergraduate body" that it has long

THE QUADRANGLE CLUB

THE CHARTER CLUB

THE CAMPUS CLUB

THE TOWER CLUB

THE TERRACE CLUB

THE KEY AND SEAL CLUB

HOUSES OF THE SIX CLUBS FOUNDED 1896-1906

been an "unwritten law in Princeton" that there should be nothing approaching intimacy between upper and under classmen.

The Sophomore Club and the "following" is another intricate piece of machinery. Ever since the authorities decreed against the self-perpetuating sophomore clubs, the air has been full of devices for getting over the difficulty. The sophomore clubs have become almost as numerous as the upper-class clubs, and the names are wonderful to hear and impossible to remember. In fact, the student himself ignores the individual name of each year: and the clubs are designated as "red hat," or "blue hat," or "green hat," according to the color of their head-gear. The "Faust" of our sophomore year has become in turn "Mafia," "Fafna," "Athla," and so on, all names of five letters, ending in a; but is known popularly as the "Red Hats." Another following, whose names, of five letters ending in co, are legion, as "Falco," "Ralco," "Xalco," is the "Light Blue Hats"; and so on, to the last newest following, whose origin was in the dim, misty past of last September. It is the rivalry of the freshman clubs to get a "good following" that creates the evil. For certain sophomore "followings" make certain big clubs on the Avenue, and the die is virtually cast in the middle of freshman year. Undoubtedly, there is evil in that method of procedure, and already wise heads among the "students" are planning reforms which will doubtless result in more "old traditions" and "unwritten laws." And yet they call college life free and unconventional! Whereas, the whole University eats, sleeps, studies, plays, makes merry, breaks the laws and the commandments, all by convention. We live under the Tyranny of Ideas.

Athletics hold first place still in the student's heart. Football, be it never so much berated and abolished elsewhere, is still the Great Interest. It is a very poor-spirited man who doesn't "take in" the practice with fair regularity, and the lesser games of the year are attended as they never were twelve or fifteen years ago. And that in spite of the fact that the price of admission has been steadily raised until it's a poor game indeed that isn't worth a dollar. We are too apt to think that the athletic prowess of Princeton is "not what it used to be"; but anyone following the games closely must admit that foot ball victories are quite as common now as in the early nineties, and that baseball championships have recently come to Princeton in an unprecedented "run." The cane-spree is held on Brokaw Field. The time is set by the calendar for a certain night in November. The undergraduates line the terraces on the northern and western sides of the field, each class in its proper station. And the rules of the game are good. This is a much better arrangement than that attempted at one time during the nineties of listing the cane-spree as an event in some track meet or other on the 'Varsity Field. . . . Polo came to an unfortunate end, but polo was hardly an undergraduate game. "Soccer" football was banned by the faculty early in the year. Some enthusiastic dreamers have visions of a crew on Carnegie Lake. And the athlete is still the hero.

Perhaps next best to being an athlete is "making" the Triangle Club. That organization has gone on steadily improving, until to-day it is hardly Princeton conceit that makes us call it the best college dramatic club in the country. At the first performance of "Tabasco-Land," given early in 1906 for the faculty and their friends, there

was no doubt of the generous applause of the new men (preceptors and such) from all corners of These States. I have heard a Harvard man pronounce it better than "Hasty Pudding." Nothing further need be said. . . . Naturally, then, the ambitious student tries for it, and the man is happy who so much as sings in the chorus. Their "plays" are excellent things excellently done; and the "King of Pomeru," the "Mullah of Miasmia," the "Woodland Marriage," the "Pretenders," and "Tabasco Land" have made immortals, even as the football team. And there are "stories told." There was a famous danseuse who sat up all the night before an initial performance in order to remove a condition before the appointed hour. That is pathetic. There was a famous Diva who missed a last rehearsal through too much liquid support. That is shocking. And the name of the "King of Pomeru" has a curious history. It was, in the book, "Pommern," the name of a Prussian province. The music-maker read it "Pomeru," and made his music accordingly. And it was given as "Pomeru," without much damage to its popularity. The Triangle Club came opportunely to take the place of the moribund Glee Club. Those of us who have seen a Triangle Club "show" in Chicago, or in some other place in the "Provinces" can realize what a delightful change it is. But although "gloomed" somewhat at present, the Glee Club still exists, nay flourishes, and its trips, though less heralded, are barely less successful than in the palmy days of glee-clubbery.

IN FRONT OF THE HALLS

The less spectacular work of the Halls has been ground between the upper and nether millstones of Upper Class Clubdom and "student activities" until there is very little spirit left in it. But the interest in Intercollegiate debating, and the newly-established Freshman debate with Yale (we won last spring), have kept alive some of the old Hall Idea, and a reaction is inevitable. A movement is now on foot to attach to each Hall an instructor, who, under the auspices of the Departments of English and Jurisprudence and Politics, shall have general supervision of the work in Oratory and Debate. Just how successful the move will be remains to be seen; but it will undoubtedly do something toward restoring the departed glory of Whig and Clio Halls.

The *Daily Princetonian* is more than ever the official organ of the University; in these piping times of chapel-twice-a-week, it is an almost necessary fireside, or rather, breakfast-table, companion. . . . As I remember it, in the old days, it was not beneath the dignity of a real editor to "cover" the "stories." The present editors take

turns in issuing a number, and write the editorials, but the front page is almost entirely the work of under classman candidates. Consequently, I think, there are occasional lapses which are apt to startle the dull prosaic preceptorial mind. But when inclined to judge such lapses too harshly, I remind myself of ancient errors, and vail my proud and haughty spirit. The *Princetonian* Dinner, by the way, has become a national, if not an international event, and former Presidents of the United States, famous poets, novelists, journalists, diplomats, orators, gather around the board and vie with undergraduates from Yale, Harvard and Cornell in wit and eloquence. There were over one hundred of such gentlemen at this year's banquet; and gods and demi-gods were benectared and ambrosiaed to the "*Prince's*" taste and at the "*Prince's*" expense.

Members of the faculty now review the "*Lit*" for the *Princetonian's* columns. From those columns I gather that the "*Lit*" has lost none of its pristine beauty, and gained no more than the pristine number of subscribers. There is a thankless task. Other heroes win out in the end heroically, wear the bays, receive the plaudits of the multitude. But the "*Lit*" hero (unless he be also a *Princetonian* editorial writer or a *Tiger* cartoonist) toils day and night writing sonnets and editorials, stories and essays, gossip and the rest, but wins no reward except that of being gloriously "stuck" in the end. No ambitious freshman clamors to fill his columns; he cannot afford to banquet the Great of the land; and no Realm of Gold is his in the end—"not even a second-class kingdom."

The "*Lit*" editor feels proud, almost, at being roasted in the *Tiger*. The latter is a most enterprising journal and succeeds in being really humorous. At present the *Tiger* is roaring over the preceptors, and it's a poor page of it that doesn't take a fall out of the System individually or collectively. Jovial, good-natured, clean, it has won an enviable place in the esteem of the University at large. The "middle-page" cartoonist is only a "little lower than the angels" of the Football Team and the Triangle Club.

The "Monday Night Club" and the "Fortnightly" have had interesting careers. The former is now an august body that meets in the evening and in dress clothes to listen attentively to what is known as an Address or Paper. And, I understand, it is "representative"; by which is meant, I think, that "activities" and "clubs" are represented in its membership. The Fortnightly, originally a Junior-Sophomore club of literary tone, has become entirely sophomoric in its make-up, has fallen into the hands of one sophomore club, and is managed from afar by a certain upper class club not especially literary! Sic transit Gloria Clubborum.

The "Monday Night" club, I am told, has been somewhat "gloomed" by the new Senior Society, an organization of Prominent Students who act as "undergraduate advisors" to the President. There the membership *is* representative. Athletics, the Halls, Murray Hall, the Upper ClassClubs, the Triangle Club, the Musical Clubs, the Pollers, and even (it is darkly hinted) Those Convivially Inclined—each and all have their spokesman. The Society was an undergraduate idea and has already done good work for the University.

Murray Hall is flourishing as never before; but club politics have entered in even there, and I once overhead one student complaining to another that it was a shame the

way Cottage was getting all the Murray Hall offices! . . . *varium et mutabile*. . . But under whatever officers, the Philadelphian Society is a live organization, trusting not alone to faith and prayer for salvation, but making good works the keynote of its creed. Locally, it is interested in the Boys' Club, which is forwarding the cause of civilization on Witherspoon street; and in China the Princeton men support the "Princeton Work in Peking," an organization, under the supervision of Bob Gailey, for the education of young men. . . . The Saint Paul's Society, too, is a great factor in the religious life of the University. The two societies work together in many lines, and a large part of their inspiration comes through the present curate of Trinity Church. The Princetonian to-day is by no means necessarily Presbyterian, for all churches are well represented among the undergraduates; but the Princetonian is still Christian in the best meaning of the name.

The Honor System in Examinations—but there never was any question about that. Our new men on the faculty are unanimous in praising it and speak of the Princeton Undergraduate as unusually frank and above-board, honest in all his ways. It is a great tribute to Princeton and the Princeton Spirit which established the system and has kept it unblemished for over a decade.

There was something in our day which moved us mightily on all occasions—sometimes a pose, sometimes a passion, an uplift, a hunch, called Class Spirit. It was all our woe in freshman year, almost our downfall in sophomore year. It made the solid class that made the solid college. We felt it rise within us with the first "hit it up!" that fell from sophomore lips; and every smile we put in our pockets put a little more of the "spirit" in our souls. Since then, hazing, the hard, untender nurse of it, has been abolished seven and seventy times; but Class Spirit, like Truth, has remained imperishable. So that in spite of everything—mass-meetings for the abolition of hazing, indefinite suspensions, club politics—what was so firmly established in the first two or three months of college life has endured through each college generation, and the solid class and the solid college of yesterday is the same to-day and forever.

The rue is worn with a difference. The inter-class football games, never popular, have been dropped from the calendar. The one great inter-class athletic event of the year is the Freshman-Sophomore baseball game. But whereas the game used to be merely an interchange of hostilities between the two under classes, with eighteen men throwing balls and running bases, in the middle distance, it is now a public exhibition, on the part of the seniors, of splendid Homeric humor, with underclassmen, game and all, shoved out into almost any distances whatever. We used to have a senior "pee-rade," —an impromptu affair, negligee and deshabille. But there is nothing impromptu about the present business. It is certainly planned, prepared, and takes away one's breath with its elaboration of detail. Last October, Adam and Eve, in barrels "built by Flynn" (the popular Nassau Street tailor), moved gracefully about the thronged Eden of the outfield; ladies of the ballet and famous historical personages exchanged courtesies with startling lack of convention; but most popular of all was the Preceptor with his "simple studes," each with book and slate in hand, chained securely to him. The student was beginning to find out what the "system" was like. He was traveling every day from

a Greek preceptor on Wiggins Street to an English preceptor Lord-knows-where, and then back again to a lecture in Dickinson Hall or the School of Science, all in three consecutive hours. And here was his protest. There were signs and transparencies: "Take the Trolley to 2000 Alexander Street"; "Bring your own lunch and makings"; and, best of all, "Do not tip the preceptor." It is no wonder that, with all this mass of color and movement continually before him, the spectator takes but little interest in the game itself; and when the masquers finally sweep the field, carrying off game and players, it seems like a "feature" of the "pee-rade" and not an outrageous ending to the game.

When the classes of earlier days met in Examination Hall to elect their officers, it was, in the undergraduate world, more or less of an occasion. Joy was unconfined. The lid was off. The "bald heads of Europe" looked down with envy from their niches in the wall. It was such royal sport, though a bit rough on the furniture! The conviviality of class elections increased steadily with the passing of years until, in the very last of the '90's, I think, the voice of Reform was heard. Now it is a pious observance, done decently with no disorder; and this is the manner of it: Nominations endorsed by ten members of the class are handed in to a committee some little time before the day set for election. Two days before the election, the list of nominees is published in the *Daily Princetonian*. Finally, on election day, each little man trots up to the *Princetonian* office and leaves his vote; and the result appears next morning in the *Prince*. No meeting; no festivity; no destruction of property. Merely "bicker-sessions," politics, electioneering, club squabbles, and cold-blooded ballots in the unblushing light of day.

The seniors still sing, in the dusk of spring days, on the steps of Nassau Hall. The ivy-covered walls behind them, the broad elm-studded campus, the underclassman taking his ease on the grass—all the setting is the same. The mellow ring of the bell speaks enchantment still. And it seems ungrateful that, here, too, I must note the touch of change, and note it regretfully. When '93 sang on the steps, in those glorious days of Tarkington and Danny Deever, when life was all straight romance, I remember the audience as purely collegiate, almost entirely undergraduate, with only the ubiquitous kid-mucker to mar the happy-family air of the whole gathering. And there was a spontaneity in the singing, with perhaps a lack of harmony in the choruses, that carried us into moods, intricate and inexplicable, that were little short of rapture. The change to-day is not so much in the singing of new songs, for the best of the old songs still hold their own from year to year, but in the self-consciousness, the lack of spontaneity, in the singers. "Senior Singing" has become a stunt, written about in books and public prints; it is "something to hear" to the world at large, and consequently must be taken seriously, almost as an academic exercise. . . . The campus is thronged with visitors, members of the Faculty bring their wives and sisters-in-law to hear the song which made the Faculty famous, each professor proud to have his memory embalmed in a verse of it. (Getting into the Faculty Song is, to some of the Faculty, almost what making a club is to the sophomore.) The undergraduates bring all their guests—and guests are more numerous now than we ever dreamed they could be. Proud parents

and gushing girls sit on camp-stools and applaud each song to the echo. From down Nassau Street and Alexander Street and Witherspoon Street come ladies trundling baby-carriages and damsels with bags of peanuts. With all this audience eager to be pleased, has grown up a corresponding desire, in the singers, to please. "The Pope" and "Rum-ski-ho" are "numbers" on a programme and are conscientiously rehearsed beforehand in Murray Hall! Where are the voices of yesterday, when those who couldn't sing "made a joyful noise" and everybody was happy? I think it is the self-consciousness born of literary advertisement that has changed the nature of the custom. The "rush," too, has become public; and last October I saw baby-carriages hustling to get out of the way of the onslaught; but there is enough earnestness in the rush to prevent grand-stand playing. . . . To come back to the front campus and senior singing. The old favorites are still sung. The popular song of the day disappears after one season, but the rest remain. The Faculty Song, already referred to, has expanded into the proportions of an epic. We miss verses now and then; several venerable gentlemen, known and beloved by us, celebrated in song and story, have gone, and the very omission of certain lines makes a man homesick. But there is a liberal supply of new lines. The preceptors were heralded thus, last year, in a stanza ominous to the coming senior class:

"Here's to those preceptor guys
Who're coming here to make us wise;
Too late to stuff it down our throats,
They'll make poor 'Oughty-Six the goats!"

This year's version is:

"Here's to those preceptor guys,
Fifty stiffs to make us wise;
Easy job and lots of pay,
Work the students night and day."

There is another song to the tune of Tammany which was "sung with great success" last year, apropos of the Lake. Thus:

Carnegie, Carnegie,
He is building us a lake—
You can hear the breakers break;
Carnegie, Carnegie,
Andy, Andy, you're a dandy, Carnegie!

And another to the same tune is:

Faculty, Faculty,
They will give us our degree,
P. D. Q. or C. O. D.;
Faculty, Faculty,
Pensum, pensum, now and then some,
Faculty!

Of the Faculty Song itself, the verse to President Wilson is a satisfactory endorsement of his policy. But when it comes to

Johnnie, Johnnie *Topley*,
Do you want me?

there *has* been a change.

I do not want to imply too much in what I have said. To each generation its own way is best. And already there is a reaction against set forms of senior singing. As it is now, they sing better than we could sing; and given the twilight or the rising moon, the outline of Nassau Hall against the sky, the hushed murmur of the listeners—I do not doubt that Romance is abroad in her old haunts and that her presence is sensible to these younger men, even though we of a former generation have no longer eyes to see and ears to hear. There's one song, at least, the best song ever written, that is never perfunctory, never studied. All the old spirit, the enthusiasm, the loyalty, the love of generations of Princetonians, blaze out in that last song of all:

Her sons will give
While they shall live
Three cheers for Old Nassau!

There is never any change there.

I must not forget to speak, especially, of two things that I might have ignored as having no concern with student life—chapel and recitations. Chapel exercises are held every morning in Marquand Chapel, beginning at 8.50 and lasting till 9.10. The student is required to attend twice a week. He sits where he pleases in the section assigned to his Class, and when the hymn has been sung writes his name on a card (provided by the University) and gives it to a "spotter" at the door. He may attend chapel four times one week, if he so pleases, and rest the next (I assume his point of view); or he may make up one week's absences by four cards the next; but woe betide him if he "over-cuts." No excuses are received, even for illness; and he is suspended forthwith. The vesper services on Sunday, which to many of us were the best of all, have been dropped altogether. And yet there is no appreciable lowering of the moral standards of the student. . . . The recitations and lectures for the day begin at eight o'clock (like the "Dean's English") and run right through until two o'clock, after which a man's time is his own. It is a much better scheme than the old one, and more satisfactory to everybody concerned.

THE OLD-TIME CENTRE OF THE COLLEGE

On the campus, men kick football in the autumn, and the first spring day brings out the baseballs and bats. "Thank you!" is still a modest request for you to return a ball that barely missed hitting you on the head. . . . To our surprise the centre of the campus has been changed. No longer is it the plot of bare ground in front of Reunion, but the sidewalk in front of Gulick's! There one sits on a bench, and hears the latest "scandal," and smokes and rallies the passers-by. Exactly why the move has come about, I cannot say. Those of us who loved the steps of Reunion can only wonder at the taste. The vernacular of the campus changes easily. The word "fruit" has no meaning now. Not long ago I heard an '88 man use it —the only time I have heard it for years. "Plumber" and "piker" came and passed, and to-day a man is a "gloom" or a "sad bird." "Scandal" passes current for any bit of harmless gossip; and a "bicker session" or a "bickerbee" (wherein one is occasionally "stung") is a general conversation party. It is strange that the "system" has not created more new words and phrases; perhaps it is a little early yet. One word which has come in with the preceptors is "floater," a term used to describe a student not in a Department who, nevertheless, elects a course in it to fill out his schedule. The word is not of undergraduate origin, but began in faculty councils, where it was soon barred out as undignified and slangy. But it has been adopted by the floaters themselves and has probably come to stay. The preceptors are facetiously styled "persecutors," but that Etonian word lacks the true flavor of true slang. Polling and bootlicking are still spades; and there is more of the former and less of the latter than in our youth. . . . Of words peculiar to the Princeton undergraduate there are but few, new or old. The present artists in slang take George Ade or the "refined vaudeville" as their masters.

There are two trolley-lines to Trenton, and Trenton is Trenton still, with the added attraction of a "refined vaudeville" place, the Trent. There the student finds relief for an over-preceptored mind. I was told yesterday that of ten men going down by trolley not long ago to see "In the Swim," nine were reading "Othello" on the way down! That's the way the System works.

But after all, I have hardly touched undergraduate life, the every-day life of the fourteen hundred young men who make up the University community. They go to bed late and stay late in bed. Chapel is a twice-a-week function now, and signing a card is not an arduous business. The Inn does business at the old stand, but I doubt if there is

as much of it as there used to be when Arthur Bave and the *New York Voice* united their efforts to make it popular. "Dohm's" is a tale that is told; the old tables were lost in a fire last summer, and the present proprietor is not exclusive in his choice of guests. "Scud's" and the "Nassau" are still names to conjure with, but I doubt, even there, if there is quite as much magic as of old.

And the preceptors have come to town, a motley crowd from all the world over. They have met the Princeton student and have capitulated in every instance. The attitude of the student toward the new men has never been anything less than courteous, and in many instances it has been cordial. The *Tiger* pokes his fun at the System and an occasional sophomore thinks he is overworked; but the preceptors who are Princeton men have more cause than ever to be proud of Princeton and the Princeton spirit. The new men on the faculty, so far as I know, without exception have become in one year thoroughly Princetonian; upholders of Princeton tradition and spirit, good rooters at the games; and they can sing our songs with the genuine ring that brings the lump to your throat and the mist to your eyes. And the simple student has made it possible. Frank, honest, courteous, hospitable, these undergraduates of to-day are the Real Thing. They have all our spirit and more. It is the touch that makes us all kin in the final issue. It is the Spirit that underlies undergraduate life in Princeton, unchanged and unchangeable; the Spirit that took the boys to war in '76, that divided them in '61, that called them out together again in '98; the Spirit that wins games and knows how to lose them; that works and plays, rightly or wrongly, and will save us in the end. Come down in June, hear these boys sing "Old Nassau," and thank God you are a Princeton Man.

FRANCIS CHARLES MacDONALD.

TOWER OF BLAIR HALL

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL SCORES

1892	at	New York	Yale 12	Princeton 0
1893	at	New York	Princeton 6	Yale 0
1894	at	New York	Yale 24	Princeton 0
1895	at	Princeton	Princeton 12	Harvard 4
1895	at	New York	Yale 20	Princeton 10
1896	at	Cambridge	Princeton 12	Harvard 0
1896	at	New York	Princeton 24	Yale 6
1897	at	New Haven	Yale 6	Princeton 0
1898	at	Princeton	Princeton 6	Yale 0
1899	at	New Haven	Princeton 11	Yale 10
1900	at	Princeton	Yale 29	Princeton 5
1901	at	New Haven	Yale 12	Princeton 0
1902	at	Princeton	Yale 12	Princeton 5
1903	at	New Haven	Princeton 11	Yale 6
1904	at	Princeton	Yale 12	Princeton 0
1905	at	New Haven	Yale 23	Princeton 4

Since the year 1896, Princeton has won four games and Yale six. The two colleges have played continuously since 1876. The first game was played in 1873. Of the total of thirty-one games played, Princeton has won nine and Yale sixteen. Four were

tie games, neither side scoring. In these years of tie games (1877, 1879, 1880, 1881), the championship was once undecided, twice awarded to Princeton and once to Yale, the title being based on the results of the games with Harvard. Two games were unfinished. In the first, in 1884, with the score 6 to 4 in favor of Yale, Moffat of Princeton kicked a goal from the field, which the referee refused to allow, as he had not seen the play. The game was unfinished on account of darkness. The second, in 1886, stood 6 to 0 in favor of Yale, and was unfinished on account of darkness. The summary is: Games won by Princeton 9; games won by Yale 16; tie games 4; unfinished games 2; total games played 31.

The football series with Harvard has resulted in eleven victories for Princeton (1877 fall, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1895, 1896); three for Harvard (spring 1877, 1882, 1887), and one tie game without scores (1881). The two colleges have not met in a football game since 1896.

Since 1896, the Yale-Harvard games have resulted as follows: 1896, no game; 1897, tie game, no score; 1898, Harvard 17, Yale 0; 1899, tie game, no score; 1900, Yale 28, Harvard 0; 1901, Harvard 21, Yale 0; 1902, Yale 23, Harvard 0; 1903, Yale 17, Harvard 0; 1904 ,Yale 12, Harvard 0; 1905, Yale 6, Harvard 0.

As between Yale, Harvard and Princeton, the championship title has been held as follows, since 1873: Yale, fifteen championships (1876, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1905). Princeton, ten championships (1873, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1889, 1893, 1896, 1899, 1903). Harvard, two championships (1890, 1901). Undecided, four times (1877, 1884, 1886, 1898).

In the season of 1898, Yale was beaten by both Harvard and Princeton, but they did not play to decide the championship. In 1894, 1895, 1897, 1904 and 1905, Pennsylvania disputed Yale's title, having beaten Harvard. In the years of Princeton's and Harvard's championships, in the above summary, the others of the Big Four lost at least one game, except in 1899.

We have not sufficient space to tabulate all the minor games of the last ten years. Since 1896, the teams of the smaller colleges have made remarkable advances in football, and matters are now so changed that Yale, Princeton and Harvard, who until lately had only one another to fear, have several times been defeated in preliminary games by the teams of Cornell, West Point, Dartmouth, Annapolis, Columbia and Amherst, while tie games have not been infrequent during the early season.

In the last decade the annual football game between the Army and Navy has grown greatly in popular favor. When it was first decided to play the game on a neutral field, the football field of the University of Pennsylvania was the arena of conflict. In 1905, the game was transferred to Princeton. The score was Army 6, Navy 6. Princeton has never had a more brilliant audience in attendance at a football game. Princeton's hospitality delighted the guests from the Army and Navy, but the railroad arrangements were hardly satisfactory; so it is doubtful whether the game will be played at Princeton again.

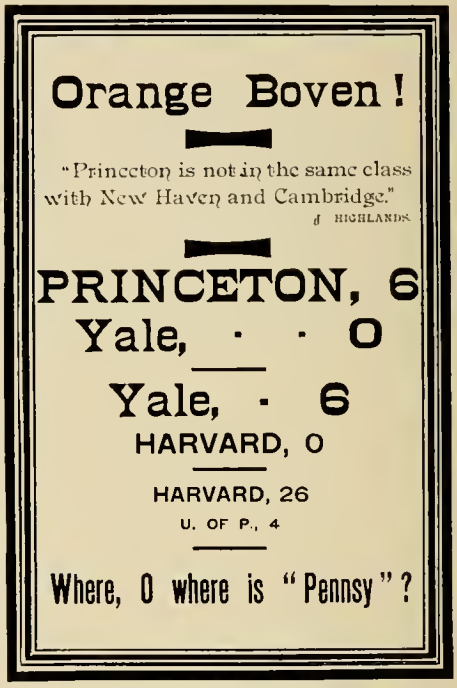
The following is a brief résumé of Princeton's games with Yale and Harvard, since 1892, with the names of the players on both sides.

1892—IN NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24.

Yale scored a touchdown on the third play of the game on a long end run by L. Bliss. Yale scored again in the second half on Stillman's block of a kick. Score: Yale 12, Princeton 0. PRINCETON—Trenchard '95 (R. E.), Harrold '93 (R. T.), Hall '96 (R. G.), Balliet '94 (C.), Wheeler '95 (L. G.), Lea '96 (L.T.), Randolph '93 (L.E.), King '93 (Captain, Q.), J. P. Poe '96 (L H.B.), Morse '95 (R.H.B.), Homans '92 (F. B.). YALE—Greenway (R. E.), Wallis (R. T.), Hickok (R. G.), Stillman (C.), McCrea (L. G.), Winter (L. T.), Hinkey L. E.), McCormick (Captain, Q.), L. Bliss (L. H. B.), Graves (L. H. B.), C. Bliss (R. H. B.), Butterworth (F. B.).

1893—IN NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30.

Both colleges had excellent teams. Princeton scored toward the end of the first half on a succession of tandem plays, Ward making the touchdown. No scoring was done in the second half, although the ball was in Yale's territory almost all the time, and was repeatedly carried within Yale's ten-yard line. The features of this half were Morse's long run on a long pass, and several long runs by King, carrying back kicks. Score: Princeton 6, Yale 0. PRINCETON—Brown '95 (L. E.), Holly '95 (L. T.), Wheeler '95 (L. G.), Balliet '94 (C.), Taylor '95 (R. G.), Lea '96 (R. T.), Trenchard '95 (Captain, R. E.), King '93 (Q.), Ward '95 (L. H. B.), Morse '95 (R. H. B.), Blake '94 (F. B.). YALE—Hinkey (Captain, L. E.), Murphy (L. T.), McCrea (L. G.), Stillman (C.), Hickok (R. G.), Beard (R. T.), Greenway (R. E.), Adee (Q.), Armstrong (L. H. B.), Thorne (R. H. B.), Hart (R. H. B.), Butterworth (F. B.).



MEMORIES OF '93

1894—IN NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1.

Yale completely outclassed Princeton in knowledge of the game and physical condition. Yale scored three times in the first half and once in the second. The game was played in a pouring rain, and there were consequently many mistakes in handling the ball. Score: Yale 24, Princeton 0. PRINCETON—Brown '95 (L. E.), Holly '95 (L. T.), Wheeler '96 (L. G.), Riggs '97 (C.), Rhodes '97 (R. G.), Taylor '95 (R. T.), Trenchard '95 (R. E.), Ward '95 (Q.), Poe '97 (L. H. B.), Rosengarten '97 (L. H. B.), Barnett '96 (R. H. B.), Cochran '98 (F. B.), Bannard '98 (F. B.). YALE—F. Hinkey (L. E.), Beard (L. T.), McCrea (L. G.),Stillman (C.), Hickok (R. G.), Murphy (R. T.), Chadwick (R. T.), L. Hinkey (R. E.), Adee (Q.), Thorne (L. H. B.), Letton (L. H. B.), Jerrems (R. H. B.), Butterworth (F. B.).

1895—IN PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 2.

Yale and Harvard broke off athletic relations this year, and a game was arranged between Harvard and Princeton. The Harvard team was a decided favorite. During the first half Harvard's strong attack kept the ball in Princeton's territory, but was unable to score. Toward the end of the half Harvard fumbled the ball on Princeton's five-yard line, and Suter, the Princeton quarter-back, picked up the ball and made a ninety-yard run. The apparently sure touchdown was prevented by a tackle

from behind by Harvard's half-back, C. Brewer. The half ended without scoring. In the second half, Harvard was held for downs on her own five-yard line fumble, and Princeton immediately scored her first touchdown. A blocked kick soon afterward gave Harvard her only score, and on a similar play Princeton scored a few minutes later. Princeton's third touchdown was made toward the end of the game, on a double pass at Harvard's fifteen-yard line. Score: Princeton 12, Harvard 4. PRINCETON—Hearn '96 (L. E.), Church '97 (L. T.), Riggs '97 (L. G.), Wentz '99 (L. G.), Gailey P. G. (C.), Rhodes '97 (R. G.), Lea '96 (Captain, R. T.), Tyler '97 (R. T.), Cochran '98 (R. E.), Suter '99 (Q.), Rosengarten '97 (L. H B.), Armstrong '98 (R. H. B.), Bannard '98 (R. H B.), Baird '99 (F. B.). HARVARD—Cabot (L. E.), Stevenson (L. T.), Hallowell (L. T.), Holt (L. G.), Shaw (C.), Doucette (C.), Jaffray (R. G.), Donald (R. T.), A Brewer (Captain, R. E.), Newell (R. E.), Borden (Q.), Wrightington (L. H. B.), Gonteman (L. H. B.), C Brewer (R. H. B.), Fairchild (F B.), Dunlop (F. B.).

1895—IN NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23.

This was a most spectacular game, full of surprises. The teams were well matched. In the first half, Bass, Yale's left end, picked up a fumbled ball and carried it across the line for a touchdown. Yale made a second score in this half, on a series of rushes following a blocked kick. Yale scored a third time early in the second half on a long run by Thorne, and a series of rushes. With the score heavily against her, Princeton then scored twice, first on a series of rushes from the center of the field, and then after a kick, blocked by Tyler, who followed the ball down the field for a touchdown. Toward the end of the game, Yale's captain, Thorne, made a remarkable run through the entire Princeton team, on a fake kick. Score: Yale 20, Princeton 10. PRINCETON—Lea '96 (Captain, L. E.), Thompson '97 (L. E), Church '97 (L. T.), Riggs '97 (L. G.), Wentz '99 (L. G.), Gailey P. G. (C.), Rhodes '97 (R. G.), Tyler '97 (R. T.), Cochran '98 (R. E.), Suter '99 (Q.), Armstrong '98 (L. H. B.), Kelly '98 (L. H. B.), Rosengarten '97 (R. H. B.), Bannard '98 (R. H. B.), Baird '99 (F. B.). YALE—Bass (L. E.), Rodgers (L. T.), Chadwick (L. G.), H. Cross (C.), W. Cross (R. G.), Murphy (R. T.), Hinkey (R. E.), Fincke (Q.), Thorne (Captain, L. H. B.), DeWitt (R. H. B.), Jerrems (F. B.).

1896—IN CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 7.

The first half of the game resulted in no scores. Princeton played a kicking game as there was a strong wind with her. In the middle of the second half, Bannard scored for Princeton on a forty-yard run. Toward the end of the game, a blocked kick gave Princeton her second tally. Score: Princeton 12, Harvard 0. PRINCETON—Brokaw '97 (L. E.) Thompson '97 (L. E.) Church '97 (L. T.), Crowdis '99 (L. G.), Gailey P. G. (C), Armstrong '98 (R. G.), Hillebrand '00 (R. T.), Cochran '98 (R. E.), Brokaw '97 (R. E.), Smith '97 (Q.), Bannard '98 (L. H. B), Wheeler '00 (L. H. B.), Kelly '98 (R. H. B.), Reiter '98 (R. H. B.), Poe '97 (R. H. B.), Baird '99 (F. B.). HARVARD—Moulton (L. E.), Lee (L. T.), Shaw (L. G.), Doucette (C.), Bouve (R. G.), Swain (R. T.), Cabot (R. E.), Brewer (R. E.), Lewis (R. E.), Beale (Q.), Sullivan (L. H. B.), Dunlop (R. H. B.), Cozzens (R. H. B.), Brown (F. B.), Dibblee (F. B.).

1896—IN NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21.

Princeton developed this year the strongest eleven in her history. As individuals the players were not stars, but no other Princeton team has ever developed such team work, speed and effective attack. Taking advantage of the one weak point in Princeton's game, Yale scored first on a blocked kick. Princeton then changed her tactics and put into action an attack which could not be stopped By the use of the revolving tandem (the "turtle back"), first used this year, and short end runs she scored five touchdowns. This was the most decisive victory ever scored against Yale. The most spectacular feature was Smith's long run in the first half, after receiving the ball from Baird, who had been tackled after catching a punt. Score: Princeton 24, Yale 6. PRINCETON—Brokaw '97 (L. E.), Church '97 (L. T.), Crowdis '99 (L. G.), Gailey P. G. (C.), Armstrong '98 (R. G.), Hillebrand '00 (R. T.), Cochran '98 (Captain, R. E.), Smith '97 (Q.), Bannard '98 (L. H. B.), Wheeler '00 (L. H. B.), Kelly '98 (R. H. B.), Baird '99 (F. B.). YALE—Bass (L. E), Rodgers (L. T.), Chadwick (L. G.), Chamberlain (C.), Murray (R. G.), Murphy (Captain, R. T.), Durston (R. T.), Connor (R. E.), Fincke (Q.), Hine (L. H. B.), Mills (L. H. B.), Benjamin (R. H. B.), Van Every (R. H. B.), Hinkey (F. B.)

1897—AT NEW HAVEN, NOVEMBER 20.

Princeton's team was a decided favorite this year, but her hard games in the early part of the season brought the team to a weakened physical condition, which did much to decide the result of the game with Yale. The revolving tandem play, which had proved so effective the year before, was easily stopped. Princeton's attack had little effect until the end of the second half, when a disastrous fumble ended things. Neither side scored in the first half. De Saulles, Yale's quarter-back, made a long run from the kick off of the second half, and Yale soon after made the only score of the game. Score: Yale 6, Princeton 0. PRINCETON—Craig P. G. (L. E.), Holt '00 (L. T.), Crowdis '99 (L. G.), Booth '00 (C.), Dickey '98 (C.), Edwards '00 (R. G.), Hillebrand '00 (R. T.) Cochran '98 (Captain, R. E.), H. Lathrope '00 (R. E.), Baird '99 (Q.), Burke '00 (Q.), Ayres '99 (L. H. B.), Reiter '98 (L. H. B.), Bannard '98 (R. H. B.), Kelly '98 (R. H. B.), Wheeler '00 (F. B.). YALE—Hazen (L. E.), Rodgers (Captain, L. T.), Chadwick (L. G.), Cadwalader (C.), Brown (R. G.), Chamberlain (R. T.), Hall (R. E.), De Saulles (Q), Dudley (L. H. B.), Benjamin (R. H. B.), McBride (F. B.).

1898—AT PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 12.

Yale greatly outclassed Princeton in her ability to rush the ball, but the Yale backs made several bad fumbles at critical moments. After one of these in the first half, with the ball on Princeton's fifteen yard line, Arthur Poe, Princeton's end, picked up the ball and ran ninety-five yards for a touchdown. He repeated the performance in the second half, but the referee would not allow the play. Princeton excelled in every department of the kicking game, the assistance given by the ends being wonderful, and won for that reason. They repeatedly had the ball within Yale's fifteen-yard line, but could not carry it across the line. For full poetical particulars, read "Poe's Run," by McCready Sykes, '94. Score: Princeton 6, Yale 0. PRINCETON—Palmer '98 (L. E.), Geer '99 (L. T.), Crowdis '99 (L. G.), Mills '02 (L. G.), Booth '00 (C.), Edwards '00 (R. G.), Hillebrand '00 (Captain, R. T.), Poe '00 (R. E.), Duncan '01 (Q.), Hutchinson '02 (Q.), Beardsley '02 (L. H. B.), Black '99 (R. H. B.), Kafer '00 (R. H. B.),Wheeler '00 (R. H. B.), Ayres '99 (F.B.). YALE—Eddy (L. E.), Stillman (L. T.), Brown (L. G.), Cutten (C.), Marshall (R. G.), Chamberlain (Captain, R. T.), Coy (R. E.), De Saulles (Q.), Ely (Q.), Durston (L. H. B.), Benjamin (R H. B.), Corwin (R. H. B.), McBride (F. B.).

1899—AT NEW HAVEN, NOVEMBER 25.

In the early part of this season, Princeton lost to Cornell, 5 to 0, in a game of twenty-minute halves. Young, Cornell's quarter-back, kicked a field goal a few minutes before the second half ended. Yale, too, had tasted preliminary defeat this year, at the hands of Columbia, in October, 5 to 0.

This was the most sensational game ever played with Yale. Princeton scored a few minutes after the game began, after a fifty-yard end run by Reiter, behind splendid interference Reiter was stopped by a fine tackle from behind, on the one-yard line, but the ball was pushed over in the next three plays, and the goal was kicked. Soon after, Yale blocked a Princeton punt, and fell on the ball for a touchdown. Yale missed the try for a goal, at a difficult angle, with the sun in the eyes of their kicker, Brown, who had just blocked the punt. Within a few minutes, Yale's half-back, Sharpe, kicked a beautiful field goal from the forty-five yard line, and the first half ended with a score of 10 to 6 in Yale's favor.

Princeton's defense was invulnerable against rushing, all through the game. Yale excelled in physical condition. Near the end of the second half, only three members of the original Princeton team remained in the play. Nineteen men played for Princeton in the game. Princeton's substitutes gave her added freshness and strength in attack toward the end of the game. During this half there was little kicking, and both teams tried to hold the ball. A few minutes before the game ended, McBride, Yale's captain, fumbled on a line play and Princeton got the ball. A few rushes carried it to the Yale twenty-five yard line. Thirty seconds were left for play. The ball was passed to Arthur Poe, the end, who dropped a fine field goal from the thirty-five yard line, snatching victory from defeat. Sykes's poem, 'Poe's Kick," celebrates this victory. Score: Princeton 11, Yale 10. PRINCETON—Palmer '98 (L. E.), Roper '02 (L. E.), Pell '02 (L. T.), Mills '02 (L. G.), Craig P. G. (L. G.), Booth '00 (C.), Bannard '00

(C.), Edwards '00 (Captain, R. G.), Hillebrand '00 (R. T.), Lloyd '00 (R. T.), Poe '00 (R. E.), Hutchinson '02 (Q), Burke '00 (Q.), McCord '02 (L. H. B.), G. Lathrope '00 (L. H. B.), Reiter '98 (R. H. B.), S. McClave '03 (R. H. B.), Wheeler '00 (F. B.), Mattis '01 (F. B.). YALE—Hubbell (L. E.), Francis (L. T.), Brown (L. G.), Hale (C.), Olcott (R. G.), Stillman (R. T.), Snitjer (R. E.), Gould (R. E.), Fincke (Q), Keene (L. H. B.), Richards (L. H. B.), Sharpe (R. H. B.), McBride (Captain, F. B.).

1900—AT PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 17.

This was Princeton's most disastrous season. Cornell completely outplayed her on November 3, and won 12 to 0. Columbia defeated Princeton 6 to 5, three days afterward, on Election Day, no practice intervening after the hard game with Cornell. An unusual decision by the referee deprived Princeton of a chance to kick a goal after a touchdown. This might have prevented the loss of the game.

The heavy Yale team of veterans completely outclassed the light and inexperienced Princeton team, and the story of 1896 was reversed. Yale scored five touchdowns, and Princeton took advantage of her only opportunity by scoring on a field goal by Mattis. Score: Yale 29, Princeton 5. PRINCETON—Roper '02 (L. E.), Wright '02 (L. G.), Pell '02 (Captain, L. T.), Sheffield '02 (L. T.), Losey '03 (C.), Butkiewicz '04 (C.), Mills '02 (R. G.), Little '01 (R. E.), Davis '04 (R. T.), Meier '02 (Q.), Duncan '01 (Q.), McCord '02 (L. H. B.), S. McClave '03 (L. H. B.), Reiter '98 (R. H. B.), Hart '04 (R. H. B.), Mattis '01 (F. B.). YALE—Gould (L. E.), Brown (Captain, L. G.), Bloomer (L. T.), Olcott (C.), Sheldon (R. G.), Coy (R. E.), Stillman (R. T.), Wear (Q.), Fincke (L. H. B.), Chadwick (R. H. B.), Hale (F. B.), Dupee (F. B.).

1901—AT NEW HAVEN, NOVEMBER 16.

Princeton and Yale met after successful preliminary seasons, but Princeton's high hopes were dashed. Yale's superior attack scored two touchdowns, one in each half. Princeton showed poor judgment in kicking too often on the first or second down, and did not develop her attack till toward the end of the game. Score: Yale 12, Princeton 0. Yale was badly defeated by Harvard a week later, 21 to 0. PRINCETON—Davis (L. E.), Pell (Captain, L. T.), Mills (L. G.), Butkiewicz (L. G.), Fisher (C.), Dana (R. G.), Short (R. G.), DeWitt (R. T.), Henry (R. E.), Roper (R. E.), Freeman (Q.), Poe (Q.), Foulke (L. H. B.), Pearson (L. H. B.), McClave (R. H. B.), Stevens (R. H. B.), Sheffield (F. B.), McCord (F. B.). YALE—Gould (Captain, L. E.), Goss (L. T.), Kunzig (L. T.), Olcott (L. G.), Holt (C.), Hamlin (R. G.), Hogan (R. T.), Swan (R. E.), DeSaulles (Q.), Wilhelmi (L. H. B.), Hart (L. H. B.), Chadwick (R. H. B.), Weymouth (F. B.).

1902—AT PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 15.

Princeton scored first on a fifty-yard field goal by DeWitt, a few minutes after the game began. Captain Chadwick twice broke through the Princeton line, and made long runs of fifty and sixty yards for touchdowns. There was no scoring in the second half. Yale's team surpassed Princeton's in weight, age and experience. Score: Yale 12, Princeton 5. PRINCETON—Davis (Captain, L. E.), Crawford (L. E.), Brown (L. T.), Short (L. T.), Bradley (L. G.), Rafferty (L. G.), Short (C.), Barney (C.), DeWitt (R. G.), Reed (R. T.), Henry (R. E.), Tooker (R. E.), Pearson (Q.), Hart (L. H. B.), S. McClave (L. H. B.), Foulke (R. H. B.), Bush (R. H. B.), R. McClave (F. B.), Ames (F. B.). YALE—Rafferty (L. E.), Hare (L. E.), Kinney (L. T.), Glass (L. G.), Holt (C.), Goss (R. G.), Hogan (R. T.), Shevlin (R. E.), Rockwell (Q.), Chadwick (Captain, L. H. B.), Metcalf (R. H. B.), Farmer (R. H. B.), Bowman (F. B.).

1903—AT NEW HAVEN, NOVEMBER 14.

This year's game brought a pleasant reversal of football honors. Princeton won the undisputed championship of the East. Yale's strong attack resulted in a touchdown by Hogan in the first fifteen minutes of play. Princeton had rushed the ball nearly to the Yale line a few minutes earlier. Yale started on her way toward a second score, but was held on Princeton's eighteen-yard line. Mitchell tried for a goal from the field. The kick was blocked. DeWitt picked up the ball, and, aided by fine interference by the ends, ran seventy-five yards for a touchdown. The first half ended 6 to 6. In the

second half Yale's team weakened, and toward the end Princeton made a long run on a fake kick. DeWitt tried for a field goal and missed. Yale kicked out the ball to the forty-eight yard line, where it was heeled by Vetterlein for a free kick. DeWitt kicked a superb goal from placement. The game ended in a minute afterward. Score: Princeton 11, Yale 6. Yale beat Harvard 17 to 0. PRINCETON—Davis (L. E.) Cooney (L. T.) Dillon (L. G.), Short (C.), DeWitt (Captain, R. G.), Reed (R. T.), Henry (R. E.), Vetterlein (Q.), Burke (Q.), Kafer (L. H. B.), King (L. H. B.), Hart (R. H. B.), Vetterlein (R. H. B.), Rulon-Miller (F. B.). YALE—Rafferty (Captain, L. E.), Kinney (L. T.), Batchelder (L. G.), Roraback (C.), Bloomer (R. G.), Miller (R. G.), Hogan (R. T.), Shevlin (R. E.), Rockwell (Q.), Mitchell (L. H. B.), Bowman (L. H. B.), Metcalf (R. H. B.), Farmer (F. B.), Owsley (F. B.).

1904—AT PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 12.

In the preliminary season Princeton lost to Annapolis, 10 to 9, and Yale lost to West Point, 11 to 6. This wa probably the most uninteresting game ever played between Yale and Princeton. This game and the Yale-Harvard game the same year have been made the text for many of the recent discussions on the subject of eliminating mass plays and making the game more open. Mass play after mass play was the order of the contest. Yale's heavy team pushed Princeton back steadily for two scores in the first half, the first following one good run after a delayed pass. Princeton gained consistently through Yale's line in the second half, but neither side could tally. Score: Yale 12, Princeton 0. PRINCETON—Crawford (L. E.), Cooney (L. T.), Dillon (L. G.), Dutcher (C.), Short (R. G.), Stannard (R. T.), Tooker (R E.), Ward (R. E.), Burke (Q.), Tenney (Q.), Ritter (L H. B.), Foulke (Captain, R. H. B.), King (R. H. B.), Rulon-Miller (F. B.), McCormick (F. B.). YALE—Shevlin (L. E.), Bloomer (L. T.), Kinney (L. G.), Roraback (C.), Tripp (R. G.), Hogan (Captain, R. T.), Neal (R. E.), Rockwell (Q.), Hoyt (L. H. B.), Leavenworth (R. H. B.), Owsley (F. B.), Flynn (F. B.).

1905—AT NEW HAVEN, NOVEMBER 18.

Princeton lost a preliminary game to Dartmouth. Yale went through the season undefeated She won from Princeton by a one-sided score, which does not represent the relative strength of the two teams. Princeton gained more ground than Yale in the first half, and during the entire game was often dangerously near the Yale goal line. Yale scored four times, on several series of short rushes, which followed advantages she had gained by Princeton's muff of a punt, two excellent long runs by Yale backs after catching kicks, and a most unusual kick by Princeton, which bounded backward and into the hands of a Yale back, who carried it for a long run. Princeton played pluckily and with her old-time spirit. Both teams were strong aggressively and weak on the defense. Toward the end of the second half Princeton's attack came near the Yale goal again, but not near enough for a touchdown, although a field goal was kicked. Score: Yale 23, Princeton 4. PRINCETON—Brasher (L. E.), O'Brien (L. E.), Cooney (Captain, L. T.), Rafferty (L. G.), P. Waller (L. G.), Carothers (C.). J. C. Waller (C.), H. Dillon (R. G.), Phillips (R. G.), Herring (R. T.), Tooker (R. E.), E. Dillon (Q.), Tenney (Q.), Bard (L. H. B.), Munn (L. H. B.), Daub (R. H. B.), Tibbott (R. H. B.), McCormick (F. B.). YALE—Shevlin (Captain, R. E.), Bigelow (R. T.), Tripp (R. G.), Flanders (C.), Erwin (L. G.), Hockenburger (L. G.), Forbes (L. T.), Cates (L. E.), H. Jones (L. E.), Hutchinson (Q.), Morse (R. H. B.), Veeder (L. H. B.), Roome (L. H. B.), Knox (L. H. B.), Flynn (F. B.), Roome (F. B.).

In the winter of 1906, concerted action was taken by the prominent American universities to restrict athletics within proper bounds, and remove some of the abuses that had crept in during the course of years. Yale, Harvard and Princeton have established new rules of eligibility, which have been adopted with modifications by almost all the other colleges. By these rules, freshmen and others who have not completed their first year of study at the university are not eligible for membership on Varsity teams. Nearly all graduate students are likewise ineligible, and no one may compete as a member of a university team for more than three years. These rules apply to all branches of athletics. The rules for the game of football have been materially amended.

BASEBALL

Since the year 1895, Princeton has won eight series and twenty games, and Yale has won three series and thirteen games, in the yearly baseball contests between the two colleges. The record of all their games since 1867 is: Yale, twenty series and fifty-six games won; Princeton, twelve series and thirty-seven games won; one tie game (1890); and five drawn series (1873, 1875, 1881, 1883, 1889).

The record with Harvard since 1868, stands: Harvard, fourteen series and forty-two games won; Princeton, fourteen series and thirty-seven games won; two tie games (1876 and 1879); and five drawn series (1879, 1882, 1886, 1889, 1900). In the year 1905 Harvard won the single game played, which represented their first series won from Princeton since 1893. In the last ten years, Princeton has won seven series, and Harvard one.

During the same period, Princeton has won the baseball championship, as between Harvard, Yale and Princeton, six times (1896, 1897, 1899, 1903, 1904, 1906). Yale won in 1898 and 1905. Harvard and Princeton were tied in their own series in 1900, and did not play in 1901; but both defeated Yale in these years. In 1902, Yale defeated Princeton, Princeton defeated Harvard, and Harvard defeated Yale, so there was no championship. Harvard won from Yale continuously from 1899 to 1904. Since 1893, Harvard has not won an undisputed baseball championship in virtue of defeating both Yale and Princeton.

Lack of space prevents printing detailed scores of the baseball games since 1896; but for purposes of reference, the personnel of each Princeton team in the Yale and Harvard games, and the scores of these games, are given as follows:

1896—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY PRINCETON.

(Yale and Harvard did not play together this year.)

Princeton 17	Harvard 9	Princeton 13	Yale 0
Princeton 8	Harvard 6 (16 Innings)	Yale 7	Princeton 5
Harvard 8	Princeton 5	Princeton 5	Yale 0
Princeton 4	Harvard 2 (10 Innings)	Yale 8	Princeton 4
	Princeton 4	Yale 3 (11 Innings)	

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Easton '98, Wilson '97; Catcher, Smith '97, Titus '96; First Base, Kelly '98, Bradley '97; Second Base, Sankey '97, Wheeler '97, Smith '97; Third Base, Gunster '96; Short Stop, Ward '96; Left Field, Easton '98; Suter '99, Wilson '97, Titus '96, Wheeler '97; Center Field, Bradley '97 (Captain), Easton '98, Titus '96; Right Field, Altman '97.

1897—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY PRINCETON.

Princeton 6	Harvard 3	Yale 10	Princeton 9 (10 Innings.)
Harvard 7	Princeton 4	Princeton 16	Yale 8
Princeton 2	Harvard 0	Princeton 22	Yale 8

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Jayne '97, Wilson '97 (Captain); Catcher, Kafer '00; First Base, Kelly '98; Second Base, Smith '97; Third Base, Hillebrand '00, Barret '98; Short Stop, Butler '98; Left Field, Easton '98; Center Field, Bradley '97; Right Field, Altman '97, Suter '99.

1898—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY YALE.

Princeton 12	Harvard 2	Princeton 12	Yale 7
Princeton 9	Harvard 2	Yale 6	Princeton 4
		Yale 8	Princeton 3

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Hillebrand '00; Catcher, Kafer '00 (Captain); First Base, Kelly '98; Second Base, Burke '00; Third Base, Hutchings '01; Short Stop, Butler '98; Left Field, Easton '98; Center Field, Watkins '00; Right Field, Suter '99.

1899—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY PRINCETON.

Princeton 10	Harvard 2	Yale 8	Princeton 0
Princeton 12	Harvard 2	Princeton 6	Yale 2
		Princeton 11	Yale 4

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Hillebrand '00; Catcher, Kafer '00 (Captain); First Base, Chapman '02, Green '02; Second Base, Bedford '99; Third Base, Hutchings '01, Hutchinson '02; Short Stop, Hutchinson '02, McGibbon '99; Left Field, Suter '99; Center Field, Watkins '00; Right Field, Harrison '99.

1900—PRINCETON AND HARVARD TIE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harvard 4	Princeton 0	Princeton 9	Yale 3
Princeton 9	Harvard 2	Princeton 5	Yale 4

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Hillebrand '00 (Captain); Catcher, Green '02, Kafer '00; First Base, Pearson '03; Second Base, Steinwender '02; Third Base, Hutchinson '02, Hutchings '01, Short Stop, Meier '02; Left Field, Kafer '00, Chapman '02; Center Field, Watkins '00; Right Field, Burke '00.

1901—CHAMPIONSHIP UNDECIDED.

Princeton and Harvard, No games.		Princeton 15	Yale 5
Yale 9	Princeton 8	Princeton 5	Yale 2

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Hillebrand '04, Underhill '04; Catcher, Green '02 (Captain); First Base, Meier '02, Pearson '03; Second Base, Steinwender '02; Third Base, Hutchings '01; Short Stop, Cosgrave '04, Meier '02; Left Field, Brown '02; Center Field, Hillebrand '04, Pearson '03; Right Field, Cosgrave '04, Pearson '03 Davis '04.

1902—NO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yale 10	Princeton 6	Princeton 7	Harvard 0
Princeton 8	Yale 5	Yale 5	Princeton 4

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Stevens '04, Underhill '04; Catcher, Greene '02; First Base, Pearson '03; Second Base, Steinwender '02 (Captain); Third Base, Wells '05; Short Stop, Meier '02; Left Field, Brown '02; Center Field, Cosgrave '04; Right Field, Davis '04.

1903—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY PRINCETON.

Princeton 6	Harvard 5	Princeton 10	Yale 6
Yale 2	Princeton 1	Princeton 7	Yale 6

Princeton Team—Pitcher Stevens '04; Catcher, Reid '06; First Base, Pearson '03 (Captain); Second Base, Wells '05; Third Base, Purnell '04; Short Stop, Ameli '03; Left Field, Underhill '04; Center Field, Cosgrove '04; Right Field, Davis '04.

1904—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY PRINCETON.

Princeton 7	Harvard 6	Princeton 10	Yale 1
Yale 3	Princeton 1	Princeton 10	Yale 4

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Byram '06; Catcher, Cooney '07; First Base. Davis '04; Second Base, Wells '05; Third Base, Reid '06; Short Stop, Purnell '04; Left Field, Underhill '04; Center Field, Cosgrove '04; Right Field, Stevens '04 (Captain).

1905—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY YALE.

Harvard 6	Princeton 1	Yale 3	Princeton 2
Princeton 18	Yale 2	Yale 8	Princeton 5

Princeton Team—Pitcher, Byram '06, Doyle '05; Catcher, Cooney '07; First Base, Bard '06; Second Base, Wells '05 (Captain); Third Base, McLean '07; Short Stop, Reid '06; Left Field, Forsythe '05; Center Field, Heim '08; Right Field, L. Doyle '06, Cook '08.

1906—CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY PRINCETON.

Princeton 8	Harvard 6	Princeton 3	Yale 2
Princeton 5	Harvard 0	Princeton 3	Yale 2

Princeton Team—Pitchers, Byram '06, D. Doyle '05, Heyniger '09; Catchers, Cooney '07, L. Doyle '07; First Base, Bard '06; Second Base, Vaughan '09; Short Stop, Reid '06 (Captain); Third Base, Sides '09; Left Field, Harlan '08; Center Field, Dillon '09; Right Field, McLean '07.

Four games of baseball during this period of ten years are notable for their termination in victory after a whirlwind "Princeton finish," impressing upon her rivals that Princeton is not beaten while the game is unfinished.

In 1900, Princeton won the first game from Yale at New Haven, but the course of the second game brought little hope to Old Nassau. Yale piled up four runs during their nine innings, but not a Princeton man reached second base until the ninth inning. Then a fine batting rally brought in five runs and an unnecessary sixth. Six safe hits and some poor work by the Yale team gave Princeton the game in a scene of excitement unequalled on the Varsity Field until 1906.

In 1903, the deciding game was played in New York. Princeton had already defeated Harvard, who won from Yale later. Yale's good work and Princeton's errors on a muddy diamond brought the score to six to one in Yale's favor at the end of the eighth inning. Yale's "Undertaker" song, "No Hope for Princeton," rang out loud and clear as the ninth inning began. The spectators were begining to file out of the grounds. Four safe hits by Princeton brought in one run and filled the bases, with two men out. Before the third man was retired, Princeton made two more singles, and a two bagger, and the score stood seven to six in Princeton's favor. Yale went out in order in the ninth, and the Championship was safe for Old Nassau.

In the 1904 game with Harvard, the Crimson led by six to nothing after six innings were played. Princeton made three in the seventh, and one in the eighth. Three more in the ninth won the game, and showed our friends from Cambridge that the Princeton finish was not reserved for Yale alone.

In 1906, in the game at Princeton, Yale made two runs in the fourth inning. Princeton added one in the fifth, and the score remained unchanged until the last half of the ninth inning. A base on balls, a safe hit and a sacrifice put Princeton men on second and third, with two out. Harlan, Princeton's left fielder, had two strikes against him, one of them a long, foul strike to left field, which looked so nearly fair that the spectators rejoiced prematurely. He hit the next ball safely into right field, and the two Princeton runners came home with the Championship of 1906.

MINOR ATHLETICS

It would be difficult to give in this book any full account of the constantly increasing branches of minor athletics. Golf, basket-ball, wrestling and hockey have recently been added to the 'Varsity athletics, and teams now represent the University in Intercollegiate contests in these branches of sport. Polo, fencing, association football have been tried, but have not won much favor as yet. The gymnastic team now enters an annual Intercollegiate meet, and holds dual contests with other colleges. Tennis and track athletics are followed about as they were, with perhaps a little more success. The track team now holds dual meets with Yale and Cornell.

In these minor branches of athletics, where the larger numbers of other colleges count in their favor, Princeton's career has not been comparable with her excellent record in football and baseball. Princeton men, Little, '01, and Alexander, '02, have won two championships each in singles and doubles in the Intercollegiate tennis tournaments; and Thomson, '98, also, won the Intercollegiate tennis championship. Three Princeton men, Bayard, '98, Pyne, '03 and Reinhart, '04, have held the Intercollegiate golf championship. Princeton won one of the Intercollegiate bicycle meets, which have now been discontinued. Cregan, '99, won the Intercollegiate individual championship in the cross-country run in 1899.

By Courtesy of The Outing Pub. Co.

HERBERT MELVILLE HARRIMAN
'96
National Amateur Golf Champion
of the United States, 1898.

H. M. Harriman of the Class of '96 won the Amateur Golf Championship of the United States in 1898. He was the first golfer of American birth to win this event. Another Princeton man, James, '05, won the same honor in 1901. Relatively small numbers have always prevented our taking a leading part in the Mott Haven games. In 1898 and 1900, Princeton finished ahead of Yale and Harvard, and a good second to the very strong team that Pennsylvania had in those years. In 1902, Princeton was third, separated by a very small margin from the leaders, Yale and Harvard. Cornell won the Mott Haven meet in 1905 and 1906.

In 1900 Princeton sent a track team of six men to compete in the Olympic Games at Paris. The French officials in charge mismanaged things and deprived some Princeton men of their right to enter. This was partially due to the official decision to hold some events on Sunday. The Princeton men and others from the American colleges refused to enter on that day. Princeton men won first in the 100 metre dash, and second in the half-mile run, and first in an exhibition pole vault.

In the fall of 1905, the Athletic Field House was burned. A new house, three stories in height, has been rebuilt on the same site.

CHARLES B. BOSTWICK.

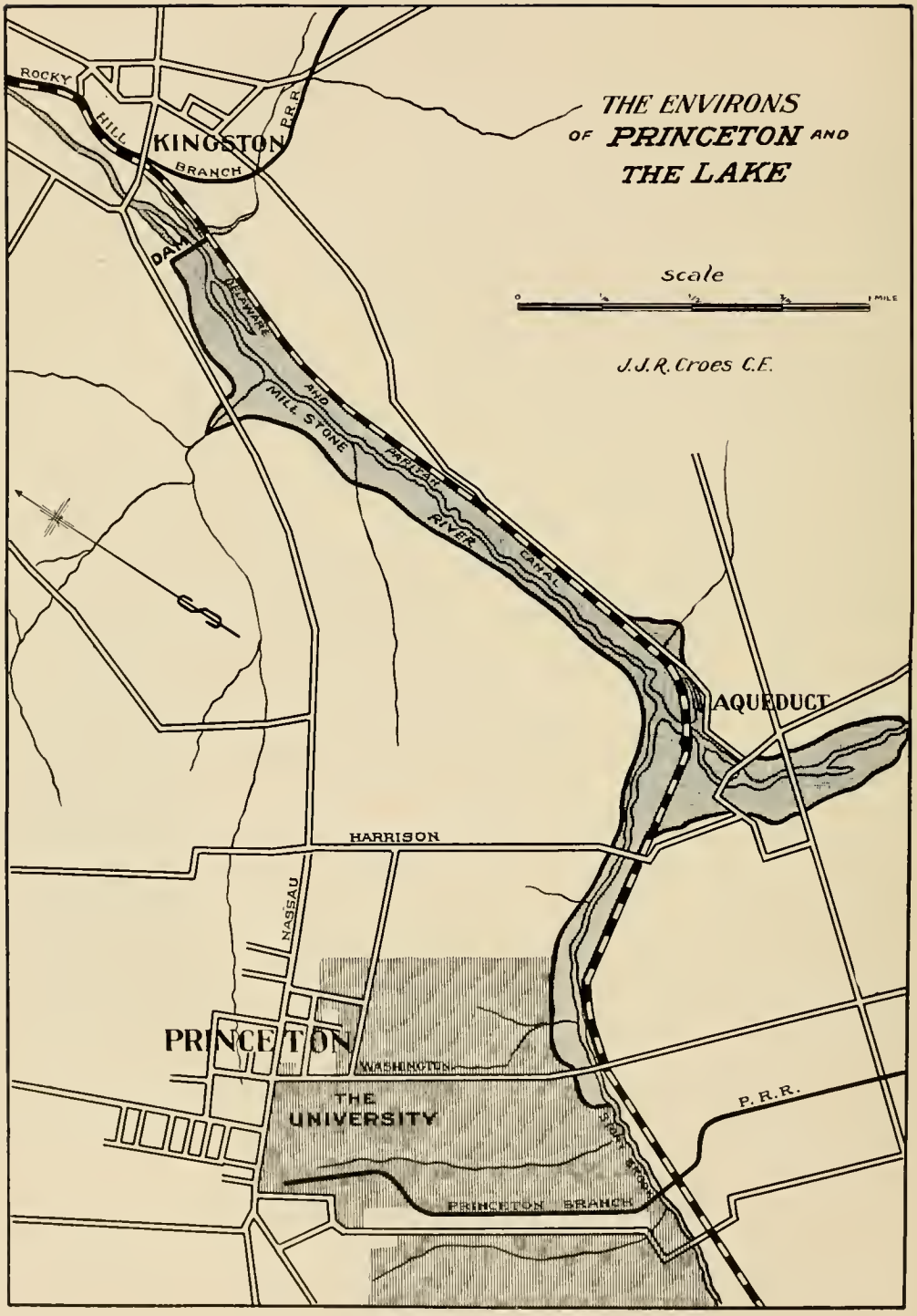
THE PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

The story of *The Princeton Alumni Weekly* is a vital part of Princeton history of the decade since the Class of '96 was graduated. The *Weekly* was established in 1900 as the successor of the old *Alumni Princetonian*, which, though good in its day, was little more than a reprint of such parts of the *Daily Princetonian* as were interesting to the alumni. But under the brilliant editorship of Jesse Lynch Williams, '92, and the able business management of the late John L. Rogers, '01, the *Weekly* soon showed that it had entered a much wider field. It was apparent from the first paragraph in the first number that the influence of the graduates of Princeton, through their alumni publication, was to be felt in a wider sense than ever before. That paragraph started with the following significant statement: "The vital question of Alumni Representation is mentioned in another part of this issue. Even though the graduates of Princeton have no voice in the conduct of their college, as yet, they ought at least to know how it is being conducted; and how well. . . . The *Weekly* will publish a brief series of valuable articles, prepared for this very purpose. The first will tell of the finances of Princeton, showing the amount of endowments and their productivity, the total amount of income from all sources, together with average rates of interest and other financial facts, which cover the last twenty years, and which never have been made public before."

From that first issue *The Princeton Alumni Weekly* became an important factor in voicing the opinions of the alumni in all fields of Princeton activity. The provincial habit of praising everything in sight was succeeded by a vigorous editorial policy. Only six months after the *Weekly* had begun its agitation for Alumni Representation in the Board of Trustees, President Patton made the following statement: "I count it the supreme honor of my life to announce that Princeton University gives to her sons to-day, scattered over the wide world, the right of large representation in her Board of Trustees. I regard this as the most important and influential announcement I have ever had the honor to make as President of this institution—even more far-reaching in its effects than the announcement made in 1896, when the College of New Jersey became Princeton University."

The primary object of the establishment of the *Weekly* was to keep the alumni in touch with their alma mater, to keep the campus world in touch with the alumni, and to keep the alumni in touch with each other. By so doing, it has quickened the interest of the entire Princeton family in their University, it has promoted the extensive organization of Princeton alumni throughout the world, it has drawn them closer together, and it has contributed no small part to the period of remarkable development of the University, which is now going forward under the able leadership of President Wilson. And ever since its establishment the *Weekly* has stood for clean sportsmanship in intercollegiate athletics.

At its inception, the *Weekly* was financed by a group of generous alumni. It required three years to place the paper on a self-supporting basis. Meantime, by a canvass of all the alumni, and by the helpful co-operation of some energetic class secretaries, the subscription list has been more than quadrupled, and the advertisements have increased in proportion.


THE ENVIRONS
OF PRINCETON AND
THE LAKE
scale
0
1/4
1/2
3/4
1 MILE
J.J.R. Croes C.E.
ROCKY
HILL
BRANCH
KINGSTON
P.R.R.
DAM
DELAWARE
AND
RARITAN
CANAL
MILL STONE
RIVER
AQUEDUCT
HARRISON
NASSAU
PRINCETON
WASHINGTON
THE
UNIVERSITY
P.R.R.
STONY BROOK
PRINCETON BRANCH

THE PRINCETON LAKE

In the spring of 1903, Mr. Carnegie made a visit to Princeton, in company with Mr. Howard Russell Butler, '76. When crossing the railroad bridge at the canal, Mr. Carnegie turned to Mr. Butler and asked him why the College had not cleaned up the swamp along the canal, which he thought was a menace to health and an unsightly blot on the landscape. Mr. Butler replied that it had been the intention, for a great many years, to build a lake in the valley, if the money could ever be raised. Mr. Carnegie seemed to be taken with the idea, and told Mr. Butler to find out what the scheme would cost. An engineer was appointed, and in the fall of 1903 bids were asked from a number of contractors. Eleven bids were received, and on December 24th, 1904, a little over a year after, the contract was given.

The lake will be, approximately, three and three-quarters miles long, the lower end of it being at Kingston, and the upper end at the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing in the valley. Its width at the upper end, where excavation was necessary, is from 300 to 400 feet; but at the aqueduct, and from there to Kingston, in some places it is 1,000 feet wide. The water for the lake will be supplied by Stony Brook and the Millstone River, the combined water-shed of these two brooks being approximately 240 square miles, which will furnish abundant water.

A dam at Kingston will back the water up and a lake of some eighty acres will be formed over across the canal in the little hamlet of Aqueduct. The majority of houses in this little village have been torn down, as the back water would flood them. The entire area of the lake is approximately 300 acres.

The dam at Kingston is about 750 feet long, running from the tow-path of the canal, westward, almost to the main Kingston Turnpike. The trench was excavated down to rock, and in some cases the footings extend ten feet in the rock. The material used is concrete, reinforced by heavy steel I-beams. Two forty-eight-inch gate-valves are provided, for lowering water, in case it is necessary.

Work was commenced on the second of January, 1905, and the first efforts were directed toward clearing up the very heavily wooded bottom land between Harrison Street (which is the street running toward the canal near Evelyn College and which crosses the canal at Packer's Bridge) and Kingston. There were about 170 acres of the thickest growth of pine oak, willows, etc., and an almost impassable thicket of underbrush. According to the contract, the engineers had to dispose of the stumps, and in order to accomplish this object, found that burning was the quickest method; so after the roots of the trees were grubbed and cut, the trees were pulled over by means of mules, and sawed or chopped up, and the stumps placed on top; then the pile was fired. After this was done, they started the excavation between Harrison Street and the Railroad Bridge. This called for the removal of about 200,000 yards of earth.

The contract also called for the erection of two bridges—one at Washington Street and the other at Harrison Street. The Washington Street Bridge will be of reinforced concrete, faced with New Jersey granite. It will have four arches of 100 feet span each. The Harrison Street Bridge is of reinforced concrete, but faced with steel beams. The work was practically finished by the first of December, 1905, which was the time set; but delays caused in getting the necessary sanction from the authorities of Mercer County to the changes, made it impossible to finish the bridges, and so the lake will probably not be completed before 1907.

The lake, when completed, should be a great boon to Princeton men, as it will give an opportunity in the summer time for sailing or rowing, and in the winter time for hockey, ice boating, etc. It is not the intention, at present, to form a University Crew; but rather to encourage the love of boating among the undergraduates. To this end, it has been proposed that interclass and interclub contests be arranged; but no one doubts that ultimately, should we show proficiency in the sport, a University Crew will be the natural result.

[From *The Princeton Alumni Weekly*, January 14, 1906.]

The accompanying full-page topographical sketch of the University and the environs of Princeton shows the new Princeton Lake, to be built along the north side of the Delaware and Raritan Canal from Princeton to Kingston—the generous gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie—the contract for which, with the Hudson Engineering and Contracting Company, of New York, was recently signed. During the past two years the site of the lake has been acquired and surveyed, and the work of clearing the timber and the undergrowth along the meadows bordering Stony Brook and the Millstone River has already been started, at the northern end, near Kingston. During the present winter it is expected that this part of the work will be completed, and it is hoped that by a year or so the lake will be finished. After the frost is out of the ground in the spring, about two feet of the present top-soil of the meadows will be removed and a layer of dead soil will be spread, for the bed of the lake, to prevent the growth of vegetation. At Kingston a large concrete dam is to be constructed, to hold the combined water of the Millstone River and Stony Brook. It is to be 600 feet in length, extending from the canal towpath to the macadam road leading from Kingston to Princeton, and twenty-seven feet in height, seventeen feet below the ground and ten above. With this dam for a barrier, the Millstone River and Stony Brook are to be backed up from Kingston to the lower border of the University campus at Princeton, giving a sheet of water about three miles and a half in length and about 800 feet across at its widest point, the embankment of the canal (where the towpath runs) forming one border of the lake, and the high ground opposite, toward the old Princeton and Kingston turnpike, forming the other border. The water will be kept alive, at a depth of about eight feet, by the inflow from Stony Brook, the Millstone, and the smaller streams emptying into them, and there will be a considerable overflow above the dam at Kingston, forming a beautiful waterfall of considerable volume during the spring floods. Altogether it is estimated that about 1200 acres of meadow and farm land will be flooded.

This enterprise has no official connection with Princeton University, but is undertaken by a private association, which has also secured the old Kingston grist-mill property, to be maintained partly as a picturesque feature and partly for the convenience of the farmers in the vicinity. The lake is to be stocked with game fish, and there will probably be a race-way and lock connecting it with the Delaware and Raritan Canal, so that light-draft boats may come to Princeton by way of the Delaware River at Trenton and the Raritan River at New Brunswick. The many advantages to Princeton of having such a fine body of water nearby are obvious, even though it may not seem advisable for the University to undertake the development and maintenance of crews for intercollegiate rowing.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM

PATTON HALL

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY

The publication of the reports of the Treasurer of Princeton University has revealed, from time to time that the imposing work of the whole University is conducted on the income of about $3,000,000 of invested funds, the income from which is about $120,000 a year. The current expenses of the University, exclusive of the cost of the erection of new buildings, is approximately $500,000. and the total revenue from the undergraduate body $250,000; a deficiency, therefore, of $130,000 must be met each year.

Under the old method of conducting the finances of the University, it was the custom to establish a fund for each expense incurred, and where there was not sufficient money in the treasury to meet the requirements a systematic canvass was made of the alumni body, with the result that an intolerable situation existed for the trustees of the University; for each dollar that was raised by this method came into the University pledged for a specific purpose, and the surplus of one fund could not be devoted to the deficit of another and the trustees were hampered in their work. Moreover, there was a tendency on the part of many who gave to contribute only to special funds, so that

gradually certain departments of the University were making great progress while other, and frequently more necessary, departments suffered. The situation was as intolerable for the alumni, for they were being unceasingly canvassed for funds.

As a remedial measure, the Board of Trustees at its meeting held in December, 1904, authorized the President of the University to appoint a Committee of Fifty to provide for the immediate necessities and future developments of the University. Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, '79, was appointed Chairman of this committee, and Mr. George W. Burleigh, '92, was elected Secretary. At the end of the first year's work, Mr. Burleigh resigned and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Murray, '93, of New York. This committee has charge of the raising of funds for the University Budget, as well as for the endowment of the University, and its work, therefore, is two-fold: to raise the endowment of the University and to raise money for current expenses.

The Finance Committee of the University recently merged all of the different funds into the College Budget, making one general fund or budget. The Committee of Fifty will endeavor to have every dollar that is paid into the University through its friends, come unpledged, so that from this common fund the Trustees may apportion the money for the various needs of the University unhampered and as they deem fit. It is the purpose of the Committee of Fifty to make a thorough canvass of each alumnus and ask him to give each year to the needs of the University as much as he feels he can afford to. Subscribing in this way will make an alumnus immune from further solicitation so far as the University *per se* is concerned. What a man's class may ask him of or his club is a matter over which the Committee of Fifty has no jurisdiction, as they represent the Trustees; but that the alumnus may not be indiscriminately and everlastingly approached for funds, this plan has been presented. The advantage of the whole plan, when understood, is at once apparent, not only for the Trustees, but for the alumni body as well.

There are three ways in which the Committee of Fifty are raising funds. The first, known as the endowment form, in which the subscriber agrees to pay a principal sum to the University at the expiration of a given period and five per cent. interest on the amount of his subscription annually to the College until the principal is paid in. This is the most desirable form in which to give, as the money is invested at five per cent. as soon as it is subscribed. The principal, when it is paid in, goes to swell the endowment of the University, the interest, the budget. The second form, and the one most frequently used, is known as the term form, where the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum each year to the University, either for a definite number of years or until "further notice." The third form is known as the annual and consists of a flat subscription.

The Committee of Fifty, after one year's work, has succeeded in raising over $1,000,000, its income being in the neighborhood of $100,000. $500,000 is pledged in the endowment form and $300,000 invested in the building of McCosh Hall.

The additional expense of $100,000 incurred by the establishment of the Preceptorial System has been, and will be, the chief care of the Committee. The annual income at present is not sufficient to pay the expenses of this system, but in the near future the Committee will undoubtedly have a sufficient income to do so, and may look toward the investing of money for endowment.

THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK

THE PRINCETON CLUB
Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York

The Princeton alumni in New York City founded the Alumni Association in 1866. This was merged into a club in 1886, and for a number of years after that time occasional meetings and banquets were held for the promotion of Princeton interests. The University Club of New York is of long standing, but is not available for many men, for a variety of reasons. In 1892 the University Athletic Club was founded as a club for younger men recently out of college. A great many of the younger Princeton men belonged to it.

Graduates of the class of '95 started the "Princeton House," and had rooms in West 24th Street. It was their intention to enlarge this club by adding the younger alumni as they were graduated. 'Ninety-Six men also joined that club. It did not prove very successful, however, as it did not afford the comforts and conveniences of a permanent clubhouse, the attempt to bring the men together being made only once a week.

About the year 1897, the Yale and Harvard Clubs started permanent clubhouses of their own. This resulted in the resignation of many of the younger graduates of these colleges who had been in the University Athletic Club. So many of those remaining were Princeton men, that they thought it would be desirable to have their own clubhouse too.

Accordingly, in June, 1899, the Princeton Club of New York secured possession of the old Vanderbilt House, on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. It has occupied the present house ever since that time, with the exception of a few months in the summer of 1902, when it had temporary quarters in the Waldorf-Astoria, owing to changes in the clubhouse. The club will be in its present home for another year yet, but it is probable that a permanent clubhouse will be a thing of the near future. The club has all the comforts and conveniences of the permanent city club. Many men live there. The club has about 1,400 members, including about 600 non-residents. The men who patronize the club most largely belong to classes which graduated about ten to twenty years ago.

THE PRINCETON CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

IN the early Fall of 1897, Algernon B. Roberts, '96, called together a number of Princeton men residing in Philadelphia and submitted to them a plan for the organization of a Princeton Club. The suggestion met with general approval and received from the outset the earnest support of both George R. Van Dusen, '77, and Philippus W. Miller, '79, who were at that time among the most active of the Philadelphia alumni. As a result of this informal conference, a circular was mailed to a large number of the graduates of Princeton in and about Philadelphia.

The object of the Club, as stated in the circular, was "to promote the interests of Princeton and foster good-fellowship among Princeton men; and also to provide a suitable place for Alumni meetings, smokers, etc."

The responses to the circular were so favorable that a charter for the Club was applied for and was granted by Judge Craig Biddle, '41, at that time the President of the Philadelphia Alumni Association.

A home for the Club was first obtained at 1628 Chestnut Street, and the clubhouse was formally opened in February, 1898.

In April, 1899, the Club moved to a more commodious clubhouse, at 117 South Seventeenth Street. The neighborhood, however, was soon found unsuitable for club purposes, and on March 1, 1900, the Club moved to 1417 Walnut Street.

In February, 1901, Philippus W. Miller, '79, resigned the Presidency, feeling that the Club had justified the hopes of its founders and had taken a permanent place among the Princeton Alumni in Philadelphia. Alexander Van Rensselaer, '71, was elected to succeed him.

In February, 1903, a plan was adopted by which the Princeton Club and the Princeton Alumni Association of Philadelphia were merged into one body, under the name of the "Princeton Club of Philadelphia."

On March 21, 1905, the Club moved to its present home, 114 South Fifteenth Street.

The total resident membership of the Club is about 250. The Club, among its other activities, has given a series of Princeton lectures and every winter is in the habit of having "smokers" from time to time with addresses from Princeton graduates or professors.

HOUSE OF H. C. BUNN

HOUSE OF ROBERT GARRETT

HOUSE OF PROFESSOR WARREN

HOUSE OF PROFESSOR GARFIELD

"DRUMTHWACKET," HOUSE OF M. T. PYNE

"DRUMTHWACKET," REAR VIEW

"DRUMTHWACKET," THE GARDENS